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FBIS-LAT-94-231 *1 December 1994*

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Global Approach to Drugs Expected at Miami Summit

PY3011150694 La Paz LA RAZON in Spanish 22 Nov 94 p A5

[Editorial: "The Drug Issue at the Miami Summit"]

[FBIS Translated Text] During his Central American tour last week, Mexican President-elect Ernesto Zedillo, who will be inaugurated on 1 December and will therefore attend the Miami Summit, pointed out that the drug trade issue should be included on the summit agenda.

Taking the subject a step further, Zedillo said in San Jose, Costa Rica, that it is expected that the drug issue will be discussed in Miami from a global perspective, and not only from the point of view of production and trade. According to news agency reports, he said: "We expect the consumer countries to accept their share of responsibility."

Taking into account the doubts that many circles have voiced about the usefulness of the much-ballyhooed regional summit, the drug issue should certainly receive a good deal of attention. Mexico's incoming president made a point, however—and if he has not, then we want to make it—that all aspects of the drug issue should be discussed, and the current policies that deal with consumption and trade should be viewed critically because, looking to them objectively, they have for the most part failed.

As far as the drug issue is concerned, self-deception about facts and evidence, hypocrisy, and the easy use of the so-called "good conscience" approach still prevail in world policies which, as we all know, are laid out by the United States and, through its influence, by the appropriate UN organizations.

Under these circumstances it is easy for those nations that have to do with drugs—are there any that do not?—to implement contradictory and ill-designed policies and strategies that lead to expenditures in the many millions, with very little to show for it. Bolivia is a good example of this situation.

NAFTA, Telecommunications Meeting To Follow Summit

FL3011130294 Bridgetown CANA in English 1632 GMT 29 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] San Jose, Nov. 29, CANA—Political leaders, hemispheric minsters of agriculture and more than 200 businesspersons will participate in the Conference on Agribusiness in the Americas, to be held in Miami December 12-14. Senior officials of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Director General of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), Carlos E. Aquino Gonzalez, the Florida State Commissioner of Agriculture, Bob Crawford, top executives of agribusiness corporations and related industries are expected to attend.

"Co-sponsored by the IICA and AG Americas, the agribusiness affiliate of Caribbean/Latin American Action (C/LAA), the Conference will take place immediately after the Summit of the Americas, convened by United States President Bill Clinton, and will provide an excellent opportunity to convert opportunities identified during the Summit into business options and possibilities for economic growth," a release from the IICA said.

The first of its kind, the Conference was conceived as an hemispheric dialogue between the public and private sectors in which topics such as the following will be discussed

—the United States/Mexico/Canada free trade agreement and its effect on trade in the hemisphere;

—the impact of new European policies on the Americas; economic cooperation in the hemisphere; and

—telecommunications at the service of agriculture; and megatrends in agri-food trade.

In addition to discussing new mechanisms for public-private cooperation in addressing the challenge of today, participants in the Miami conference will discuss the creation of an hemispheric network of agribusiness, the IICA added.

"The establishment of the network is of special significance because the Americas constitute a rapidly growing market of some 700 million people, in which trade barriers are coming down and telecommunications and transportation are modernizing rapidly.

"Sprint International will present an exhibition of telecommunications technology at the Conference, displaying the latest advances in this field.

"In addition, while in Miami to participate in the Agribusiness Conference, the Ministers of Agriculture of Central America, Mexico and the Dominican Republic will hold two special meetings on December 12: one as the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation (CORECA) and the other as the International Regional Committee for Agricultural Health (CIRSA)," the IICA a release explained.

Caricom Forces' Command Changes in Haiti Noted

FL3011130494 Bridgetown CANA in English 1637 GMT 29 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 29, CANA—Forty-five soldiers and five officers from the Guyana Defence Force (GDF) have gone to Puerto Rico for training and orientation exercises before taking up peace-keeping duties in Haiti. Army spokesman Major Bruce Lovell said the contingent which left here Monday [28 November] on a USA army plane will also undergo a series of "extensive" medical checks before moving on to Haiti. They will be led by Major George Gomes, an 18 year veteran who formerly commanded the army's

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training corps and who has been authorised to assume the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while on duty in Haiti. Lovell said Gomes, who will take over command of the battalion from Trinidadian Lieutenant Colonel Ancil Antonine, will be in command of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) contingent battalion headquarters. His officers including a company commander and an operations officer, will form the core of the battalion headquarters, Lovell added. The first 40- man Guyana contingent left here on September 24 and after initial training in Puerto Rico saw duty in the port area of the Haitian capital, Port-au-Prince. Guyanese soldiers form part of a 300-strong Caribbean Community contingent in the French-speaking republic helping with peace-keeping efforts. Trinidad Colonel John Sandy is due to take over command of the Caricom contingent from Jamaican Colonel Lindsay Graham.

Bank President Objects to U.S. 'Challenge' on Bananas

FL3011130194 Bridgetown CANA in English 2159 GMT 29 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov. 29, CANA—Amid growing concerns about Washington's challenge to the trade preferences extended to Caribbean banana-producing countries by the European Union, another top-level official has voiced his objections to the U.S. action.

President of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), Sir Neville Nicholls, Tuesday [29 November] said there was "a difference in attitude between the United States and the European Union (EU) countries in trying to resolve differences or difficulties." Sir Neville was delivering the keynote speech here at a three-day meeting of the Lome IV convention at Sam Lord's Castle.

"...This action on the part of the United States has been instituted shortly after or at about the same time that the Caricom (Caribbean Community) countries rescued the United States from its unilateral or what would have been regarded as unilateral action in Haiti," Sir Neville said. The top regional banker said: "I myself find it completely unacceptable that after that the United States would give credence to a bogus application by Chiquita aided by an even more bogus application by the Hawaiian Banana Association to have an investigation mounted by the U.S. trade representative under their domestic legislation...."

He said this application was clearly aimed at overturning the EU protocol on the importation of bananas. "What is more, the U.S. trade representative has also made it clear that if the four Latin American countries that have accepted the reecent agreement with the European Union and have dropped their objections...to the protocol, they (the U.S.) will also mount an investigation," Sir Neville said.

There is general consensus throughout the Caribbean that if the banana territories of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) sub-region do not receive special access to the EU market, their economies will suffer dangerous disruptions.

The mid-term meeting which ends Thursday is organised and sponsored by the Italian Institute for Foreign Trade (ICE) and the European Union (EU). More than 100 delegates from 55 countries are looking at trade and services development in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) and considering North/South markets as well as facilities offered by the Lome IV convention. It is the first meeting of the kind to be held in the Caribbean. An important aspect of the meeting centres on the likely expansion of the European Community (EC) with the likely possibility of three other countries joining the group. This is expected to benefit the ACP countries in terms of increased financing over the current 12 billion ECUs (1 ECU; approx. 1.2 U.S. dollars) and a wider trading area.

Caricom Chief: U.S. Unaware of Probe Implications

FL3011140894 Bridgetown CANA in English 1417 GMT 29 Nov 94

[From the "Broadcast News Summary"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [No dateline as received] The Caribbean Community is reportedly very concerned about the possible disruptive effects of a United States investigation into the decision of the European Union to extend trade preferences to banana-producing countries in the region. Washington is opposed to the recent decision by the European Court of Justice upholding continued preferential treatment for bananas originating from African, Caribbean and Pacific countries.

Caribbean Community Secretary General Dr Edwin Carrington said Washington is not probably fully aware of the implications of some of these actions that it is proposing. He said in particular Washington seems to have a firm belief in the so-called study that there is an alternative way to satisfy the concerns and welfare of the countries concerned as well as the interests of its own banana exporting firms.

'Detrimental Effects' of Trade Liberalization Noted

FL3011202194 Bridgetown CANA in English 1858 GMT 30 Nov 94

[All quotation marks as received]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 30, CANA—Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) within the 13-member Caribbean Community (Caricom) have warned of the "detrimental" effects of trade liberalisation to small and fragile economies of the South. In a press release issued by the Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC), the NGOs said the regulatory instruments of liberalisation, namely the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the World Trade

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Organisation, were devised by the industrialised North to meet their own trade needs. The NGOs said that under the process of liberalisation, employment continues to disintegrate and privatisation is leading to loss of key local skills.

"The mood set by GATT is that 'free trade is good'. It is a false premise on which policies are being formulated," the NGOs said in the statement. "The Caribbean has neither the human resources nor know-how to monitor contraventions to the rules. Yet the countries could be punished by cross functions in trade," the NGOs noted. They explained: "Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights means alternative drugs produced in the South will no longer be available. Pharmaceuticals will be more expensive...More ominous is the fact that patented seeds are being introduced into the south, which would change production patterns, require royalty payments and require farmers to consume all seeds and purchase new seeds from the North for re-planting. As a result: "Cost of food will increase and food security will be further threatened while technology 'transfer' benefits will be reduced by royalty payments," the NGOs stated.

The NGOs further argued that surrounding trade liberalisation is "a dependency creating mechanism" that can have severe detrimental effects on the cost of agricultural products; the survival of indigenous seeds and planting techniques and food security in developing countries. "Third world innovations will have to be patented in the developed countries to have protection there. The cost of registering in the USA is U.S. 25,000—a sum that is out of the reach of most businesses and individuals in the third world," the NGOs noted.

On the topic of sugar, the NGOs said the real problem in terms of GATT is price vulnerability, "since the price of cane sugar is linked to the price of beet sugar in Europe."

"With trade liberalisation and (?trips), the agricultural sector is threatened with severe contraction and the accompanying food insecurity and dependency and labour displacement," said the statement.

Customs Conference Opens in Bermuda

FL3011171894 Bridgetown CANA in English 1609 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hamilton, Bermuda, Nov. 30, CANA—Top customs officials from more than 30 countries worldwide have arrived in Bermuda for this week's 17th annual meeting of the Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Conference (CCLEC). In closed-door sessions, the customs officials will consider commercial fraud, including money laundering; diagnostic studies of customs practices and regional priorities and law enforcement techniques. They will also discuss a bilateral letter of intent with Cuba and the accession of Colombia to the memorandum of understanding which governs the CCLEC. Chief Customs and law enforcement officials from a broad range of countries with interests in the region—including the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Israel, Cuba, Spain and the Netherlands—are attending the conference being held at the Marriott's Castle Harbour Resort. Also present are representatives from two international organisations, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and an organistion representing the Caribbean and Latin American mail couriers' organisation CLADEC. "To be able to host the conference is a real feather in Bermuda's cap," said Bermuda's Collector of Customs Gerald Ardis, who was instrumental in bringing the series of meetings to Bermuda at short notice when its original location proved unsuitable.

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Cuba

Fidel Castro Arrives in Mexico for Zedillo Inauguration

PA0112001894 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 2239 GMT 30 Nov 94

[Report By Frank Gonzalez]

[FBIS Translated Text] Mexico City, 30 Nov (PL)—Cuban President Fidel Castro made a reappearance in Mexico today and by doing so received the affection this land gives its true friends.

His arrival in this capital to attend the inauguration of the new Mexican president, Ernesto Zedillo, ended the expectations that had emerged during the last few weeks regarding his possible visit.

The president and those accompanying him arrived at 1620 local at the Benito Juarez Airport in a cool and sunny winter afternoon, typical of this time of the year in this city, population 20 million, located more than 2,000 meters above sea level.

The leader of the Cuban Revolution was met at the foot of the plane's ladder by Mexican Foreign Secretary Manuel Tello, with whom he reviewed the Honor Guard standing on both sides of the red carpet on which he walked as established by protocol. He also exchanged a few words with journalists present at the airport terminal.

Upright, with a slow walk, and wearing his traditional olive green uniform, with the commander in chief badge on his shoulders, Castro walked on the runway rendering his military salute in response to the tribute being paid to him.

The Cuban president was accompanied by National Assembly President Ricardo Alarcon, who is part of the official delegation, which also includes Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina and Cuban Ambassador to Mexico Abelardo Curbelo.

He departed shortly after for his hotel, where he will be staying for the next few days along with other prominent guests who have been invited to the swearing-in ceremony scheduled for 1100 local at the Mexican Congress tomorrow.

More than 60 foreign delegations have confirmed their presence at the ceremony so far, including 14 heads of state, three vice presidents, nine government ministers, Canadian Deputy Prime Minister Sheila Copps, as well as other prominent individuals.

Representing Latin America will be: Ernesto Samper (Colombia), Ernesto Perez Balladares (Panama), Violeta Barrios (Nicaragua), Alberto Fujimori (Peru), Armando Calderon Sol (El Salvador), Jose Maria Figueres (Costa Rica), Carlos Menem (Argentina), Ramiro de Leon Carpio (Guatemala), and Eduardo Frei (Chile), among others.

This visit is the Cuban leader's seventh to Mexico. He lived in this country between 1955-1956 when preparing for the expedition on the yacht Granma as part of the armed struggle he headed against the dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista.

He has subsequently been here on five occasions as a statesman between 1979-1991.

Interviewed Upon Arrival

FL0112040294 Havana Cuba Vision Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Dec 94

[From the "NTV" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] This afternoon, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro arrived in Mexico to attend the swearing-in ceremony of Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon, Mexico's new president. Upon his arrival in Mexico City, Fidel Castro stated:

[Begin recording] [Castro] Good afternoon. Have you been here very long? It is cold. You do not look too cold. We were colder aboard the plane; they made us wait about 40 minutes.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Castro] Very well. It is getting better, in every sense.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Castro] Excellent.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] at the Miami summit so they lift the blockade against Cuba.

[Castro] What?

[Unidentified reporter] Will you ask Zedillo to intercede in the Miami summit?

[Castro] I should not place Zedillo in such a difficult situation. He has just been elected. He is going to take office and go there, to Miami. It would be asking too much.

[Unidentified reporter] What do you expect from the Miami summit?

[Castro] We do not expect many things, but we will watch how it develops to see what happens. It is an interesting show [preceding word in English].

[Unidentified reporter] What is needed to normalize relations with the United States?

[Castro] For the United States to respect Cuba's sovereignty and for them to want to normalize relations. It depends on them, not on us because we do not have the United States blockaded, nor do we plan to do so—really. We do not plan to impose conditions on them to establish relations with us.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct]

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[Castro] What we have expected from past governments, who have developed very good relations with Cuba.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Castro] According to information, the Cuban rafters in Guantanamo are in good health. Many of them have crossed the minefields to return to Cuba. That has been a problem. Now...

[Unidentified reporter, interrupting] What is your opinion on Mexico's current political situation?

[Castro] It is very difficult to become a judge and give an opinion on Mexican policy. The most I can say is that I think it is a phase of transition and change. It is a new phase, and under these circumstances, all I can say is that I wish success, progress, and peace to the people of Mexico

[Unidentified reporter] Commander, when do you expect the blockade to end?

[Castro] The Twelfth of Never, perhaps. There is a saying that goes—nothing lasts forever—nor blockaders who can endure it.

[Unidentified reporter] Commander, your opinion on the 187?

[Castro] Well, what can I say? I have the worst opinions. It is a fascist, racist, inhumane, and unbelievable law. I honestly thought this law would never be approved.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Castro] I will meet those who want to meet with me, if we have time to meet with one another. Understand that I have come to a swearing-in ceremony; this is not a summit meeting.

[Unidentified reporter] Commander, when will the United States withdraw from Guantanamo?

[Castro] One of these days they will get tired and realize that it is insane, that all of this is not worth anything. The day that they quit trying to humiliate us, they will withdraw from Guantanamo.

[Unidentified reporter] What does Gorbachev's support mean to you?

[Castro] What support?

[Unidentified reporter] He has stated that he supports you.

[Castro] When?

[Unidentified reporter] That the blockade against Cuba be dropped.

[Castro] Well, I thought it was very good.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you have any meetings planned with Mexican businessmen?

[Castro] If I have time. I would enjoy it, especially now that we are partners with certain Mexican businessmen.

[Unidentified reporter] Are you going to discuss anything special with Zedillo?

[Castro] No. No special issue. Greet, congratulate him, and wish him success.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Castro] [Words indistinct] we would have to ask him [words indistinct] at a point where we are both worried about the environment.

[Unidentified reporter] Did the rafters' crisis serve to improve relations with the United States?

[Castro] Well, the rafters' crisis served to correct certain things that were happening, among others, the constant enticement to leave the country illegally, to mass exodus. This went on for 35 years, but with much more emphasis during the last few years, when our economic situation was very difficult. This was added to the constant enticement. That is not happening now.

[Unidentified reporter] In 1995, is Cuba's economy going to improve?

[Castro] If not improve—none, in any part of the world, have improved—but, yes, we will begin to recover in 1995. Well, many thanks for your questions. I must go, because I have a quick meeting....

[Unidentified reporter, interrupting] With whom?

[Castro] Well, I should not say, because among other things, I must be discreet. This is a very important person and I want to greet him.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Castro] What?

[Unidentified reporter] Are you going to hold a news conference?

[Castro] Well, let's see. Let's see how much time we have. I believe there are about 4,000 reporters here, and it's impossible to hold a news conference. Good bye, it has been a pleasure to meet you. Thank you. [end recording]

Denies Conditions for Normalizing U.S. Ties.

PA0112023094 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 0045 GMT 1 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpts] Mexico City, 30 Nov (PL)—Cuban President Fidel Castro reaffirmed his determination to continue challenging the U.S. embargo, which has lasted more than 30 years, until U.S. authorities stop antagonizing the Caribbean island.

Castro said in his first statements upon arrival in Mexico "there is no ill that can last forever, nor a blockader who can withstand it." [passage omitted]

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Regarding ties with Washington, the Cuban president denied there were any conditions for normalizing relations. A decision such as that depends on them, he said. We do not have a blockade on the United States, and we really have no such intentions.

He said all that is needed to normalize the situation are respect for Cuban sovereignty and a U.S. willingness.

Regarding speculation circulating here about a possible meeting with U.S. Vice President Al Gore, Castro said the possibility has not been discussed. He recognized there are points of agreement between the two on their concerns about the environment.

The Cuban president strongly condemned the approval of a racist law barring illegal aliens, mostly Mexicans, from education and medical services in California.

Castro used such words as "racist, fascist, inhuman, and inconceivable" to describe California's xenophobic proposition.

The Cuban leader also expressed his hope the United States will soon leave Guantanamo Naval Station, which they have occupied against the will of the island's people. They are going to realize one of these days that it is useless and that it is madness. They will abandon the base when they decide to stop humiliating us, he said.

Castro approved of the positive relations between his country and Mexico and expressed his wishes that they continue to develop well during the six-year Zedillo administration.

Ricardo Alarcon, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina, and the Cuban ambassador to Mexico, Abelardo Curbelo, are also part of the Cuban delegation to the inaugural ceremony.

Article Terms Miami Summit Agenda 'Enigma'

PA3011203794 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 0821 GMT 30 Nov 94

["Exclusive" article by Carlos Fazio, a Uruguayan journalist and writer living in Mexico: "The Miami Summit: An Enigmatic Agenda"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Two weeks prior to the hemispheric Summit of the Americas, which was convened by Bill Clinton and will be attended by 34 American heads of state, the agenda remains an enigma.

Although Washington still maintains its three initial basic issues—trade and investment, democracy and good government, and sustainable development—negotiators of the presidential agenda continue to question and remain puzzled by the contents of each of those three issues.

For example, the Rio Group was able to change the "democracy and good government" issue, which stems from the book entitled "Reinventing Government" by U.S. Vice President Albert Gore, to "modernization of the state," but the scope and contents of the issue are still uncertain.

The Latin American delegations remain pessimistic about the manner in which Washington handled the negotiations on the Miami Summit. In the beginning, Clinton's negotiators held bilateral discussions on the agenda with the many countries in the area. They then discussed specific issues with groups of countries. For instance, they discussed the drug issue with the Andean countries and Mexico, and corruption with Venezuela and other countries. The United States later submitted the agenda to the OAS; specifically, to the OAS working group presided over by U.S. Ambassador Babbitt.

They then met with the Rio Group. They will meet with the Rio Group and Canada before the end of the month. Following this meeting, the summit agenda presumably will be finalized.

Most of the Latin American foreign relations ministries are disappointed because the "bait" issue, trade, has been pushed into the background.

In essence, the Miami summit was a legacy that Clinton received from George Bush, who shouted from the rooftops about the concept of forming a large free trade area in America—a concept that had been edulcorated with the U.S. pledge to invest in the Latin American and Caribbean subregions.

Clinton's commercial blunders, however, were crowned with the defeat he suffered in Congress when it rejected the fast-track [previous two words in English] (expeditious) procedure. Washington cannot open NAFTA, also signed by Mexico and Canada, without the fast-track procedure. This possibility of opening NAFTA had indeed created expectations in various nations of the area.

This obstacle is combined with yet another: Within the Rio Group, Mexico (a member of NAFTA) and the members of the Common Market of the South (Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay) have different opinions on the mode, timeframe, and contents of a hemispheric commercial opening.

In view of the difficulties surrounding the issue, and given that Clinton's hands are tied and he cannot propose anything that would improve the situation since it would depend on a decision in the Capitol, it is most likely that the presidential meeting will address issues that are irrelevant and trite because they are rhetorical.

The so-called "honesty" of the new Latin American democracies, the "good behavior" of their rulers, and other common issues currently in vogue in this neoliberal land are examples of such issues.

Washington has been able to introduce another issue it has been peddling for several years which has veiled interventionist angles: drug trafficking. In principle, the

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commission working on the presidents' draft has identified several issues: money "laundering," chemical precursors and other supplies used to process coca leaves, supply and demand (surprisingly, this aspect was proposed by the United States, which has previously tried to avoid considering this aspect as part of the drug trafficking problem), and compatibility of legislation.

The Andean states continue to insist on the need to implement crop substitution plans, which require international financing.

Nevertheless, Washington has a couple of Trojan horses it wants to bring in with the "drug trafficking" issue: human rights and hemispheric security.

In principle, the Rio Group emphatically opposed during the debates that "security" be part of the issue. Even the member countries themselves have failed to reach a consensus on this issue. Argentina is aligned with the United States and insists on its famous white helmets (thinking of the issue as something that will create jobs for some of the officers' internal cadres to distract them from coupist adventures). Other nations such as Brazil and Mexico prefer to deal very cautiously with the hemispheric security issue, about which there are different positions.

The Pentagon's new invention is to make drug trafficking a matter of "defending human rights."

During a 14 November meeting held in one of the Pentagon's bases in Washington, Lee Brown—director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy at the White House (on a cabinet level), said: "One must undoubtedly reconfirm that our nation's efforts to attack the flow of drugs toward the United States are guided by the goal of protecting our human rights.

Meanwhile, General Barry McCaffrey, commander in chief of the U.S. Southern Command headquartered in Panama, stressed the Armed Forces' role in the "support and promotion of human rights" and the inclusion of the issue as part of the struggle against drug trafficking.

The new link between drug trafficking and human rights will allow the military—as is assumed—to become more involved in the struggle against drugs as a "peacetime task" and the police agencies, such as DEA and the FBI, to receive the support that the budget cuts had taken from them.

Brown said something else that day. He stated: "We are going to combat this problem on all fronts, from the jungles of Peru to the streets of the United States." The official himself, however, denied that the militarization of the drug struggle will reach the cities of the world's primary drug market.

Undoubtedly, Miami, one of the U.S. meccas of drug trafficking and consumption, is a model scenario for Washington to develop its idea of taking the "war" on drugs to the producing nations. Nevertheless, it is now understood that for the first time it will have to say something about demand and consumption at home.

Union Leader Begins Four-Day Visit to PRC

FL3011211794 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Pedro Ross Leal, secretary general of the Cuban Workers Federation [CTC], began a four-day visit to China, which includes meetings with leaders of that country. Ross, who is also a member of the Politburo, will meet with Ziang Dinghua, of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPC and vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Ross will also meet with Wei Jianxing, a member of the Politburo and of the secretariat of the party, and with Ni Zhifu, vice president of the permanent committee of the National People's Congress. Ross will return to Havana on 3 December after touring several places of economic interest and meeting with the accreddited Cuban diplomatic mission in Beijing.

UN High Commission Thanks Cubans for Helping Haitians

FL3011211394 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] (Alfredo Luishin Cestari), regional representative of the UN High Commission for Refugees, evaluated the work done for Haitian refugees. (Luishin) thanked the Cuban Government for the humanitarian aid given to Haitian refugees and described the development of this joint program as positive.

[Begin recording] This has been very positive. I believe we have managed a very successful program, highly respected within humanitarian circles. The Haitians who came here had no intention of coming to Cuba. They were en route to the United States. When they arrived here they became victims of their own journey. I therefore believe we must underscore the fact that the Cuban Government immediately decided to accept these Haitians and give them shelter and asylum on Cuban territory, if necessary, despite the current circumstances. To deal with this situation, the Cuban Government later asked us for assistance.

Since 1991, we have been working together and have been able to assist approximately 4,500 Haitian refugees. [end recording]

Of the Haitian refugees, 95 percent decided to return to their country. Approximately 45 decided to stay in Cuba, of whom 20 will remain only until they conclude their educational process.

Czech Vice Foreign Minister Concludes Visit

PA0112015394 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 1429 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Havana, 30 Nov (PL)—Czech Vice Foreign Minister Pavel Bratinka concludes a visit

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to Cuba today, the first to be carried out by a high-ranking official of that Central European government since 1989, it was officially announced today.

According to the newspaper GRANMA, the Czech vice foreign minister held talks with acting Foreign Minister Isabel Allende and Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas, Ernesto Melendez, the foreign investment and economic cooperation minister, and Basic Industries Minister Marcos Portal.

I brought proposals for trade agreements and the protection of investments. These proposals will establish an adequate framework for the development of bilateral cooperation, stated Bratinka, who also met with Carlos Martinez Salsamendi, president of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce.

The vice foreign minister told GRANMA he had reported to the Cuban authorities the forms of development prevailing in the Czech Republic, adding he learned as much as possible about the situation prevailing in Cuba during his stay here.

"Straight Talk" on Industrial and Crafts Markets

FL3011213594

[FBIS Editorial Report] Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish at 1700 GMT on 29 November carries its customary "Straight Talk" program with host Carlos Santana, and guest Osvaldo Rodriguez, who discuss industrial and crafts markets.

Rodriguez greets listeners, after an absence from "Straight Talk" while working on BOHEMIA magazine and other shows on Radio Rebelde. He states that he would like to further discuss the issue of industrial and crafts markets, which will begin to operate on 1 December.

Santana asks what these new markets will feature. Rodriguez comments that the state's participation—local industries, and the shops of enterprises that produce secondary products from scrap—is something new.

Santana notes that people are concerned about the state's participation because many products to be sold in the markets could have been stolen, so the creation of these markets could encourage more theft.

Rodriguez states that this is true. He notes that some craftsmen are selling wonderful goods made of stone, shells, steel, et cetera. He adds, however, that some are selling only goods created by others, and that in many cases the raw materials might have come from illegal sources. Yet, he says, it would be foolish to stop the sales of merchandise of dubious origin—if the materials were indeed stolen, at least they can now be utilized if sold.

Rodriguez goes on to cite the case of kerosene stoves, for which spare parts cannot be found in state repair centers, but are plentiful in crafts markets. They are awfully expensive, but at least they are available. He believes the stove factory is probably aware of the thefts, and should take the appropriate measures to stop them. He believes that if the sales of these parts in craft markets were disallowed, they would be sold on the black market anyway.

Santana asks if the presence of both private individuals and state enterprises would create competition, therefore a disadvantage for the state.

Rodriguez says that both state and individuals are subject to the law of supply and demand, and both can choose the products they wish to sell, so there is equality. He notes that the state has the benefit of a steady supply, or at least a permanent supplier. Likewise, he adds, private individuals have the advantage of better display and usually, better quality. He believes that perhaps the state needs to change the pricing policy— lower prices when products do not sell, or give discounts for quantity as individuals do. Otherwise, this would be another disadvantage for the state. Regarding prices, Santana points out that many people believe the state will participate in the markets to lower prices.

Rodriguez does not believe the state is participating for this reason. He says the current government policy is to reduce the excess currency in circulation and in savings accounts. It would therefore be unjust and illogical for the state to compete to lower prices, which would make consumers happy, but would not benefit the country. He believes, however, that the state should set fair prices, and as the main producer of most of the items to be sold, the state could create a monopoly by deciding prices. He adds that the price policy has been wrong many times in the past, with local industries sometimes overcharging for some products, and sometimes underpricing.

Santana asks about the importance of changing prices in the process of economic transformation that Cuba is undergoing. Rodriguez replies that it will undoubtedly encourage production, which is currently bleak, because some products will be sold for higher prices, thus affecting industry and workers by increasing competition.

Santana asks whether state workers would go into self employment, to which Rodriguez responds that during a recent discussion of this issue, he had suggested to the manager of a local industry that a different type of compensation be offered to artists and state workers. Otherwise, he had said, there could be an exodus of these people to the industrial and crafts markets, now that self employment is legal. On that occasion he had also suggested increased profit sharing—he does not believe that the state workers' ten- percent benefit is enough—or creating other incentives to add to the list of state workers' benefits, which include advantages not available to private individuals, such as paid vacations, pension, job security, and union incentives.

Rodriguez adds that serious, even bold, measures need to be implemented to avoid the drift of state workers to

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self employment, which carries less responsibility, allows greater flexibility, and is better compensated.

Labor Minister on Self Employment of Professionals

FL3011172094 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1255 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Francisco Linares Calvo, labor and social security minister, has said that the government is studying the possibility of professionals being self-employed, as well as additions to the number of jobs in the elaboration and sale of light products. Linares made the announcement in a meeting with the services commission of the National Assembly of the People's Government. Linares added that the prohibition will remain in force for occupations such as lawyers, teachers, and doctors, among others. He went on to say that some occupations, such as the sale of flowers and the renting of vehicles, which had been prohibited temporarily, may be reinstated. Linares Calvo added that the ban on the paladares [privately-owned restaurants] is no longer necessary because those products can now be purchased legally through the farmers markets.

Assembly Commission on Services Meets 29 Nov

FL3011172594 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Nov 94

[From the "Exclusive" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] The ANPP standing commission on services opened its meeting at the Havana Convention Center this morning. Alfredo Diaz Urbai, director of the labor institute, told the meeting that self-employment could help meet people's needs in many ways. He added that new measures have been under thorough study:

[Begin Diaz recording] One of the measures involves the controversial issue of whether or not it is possible for university graduates to become self-employed workers. There is a full study on this topic that lists a group of approved self-employed activities which the professionals can register to perform. There is a series of proposals by provinces and municipalities to increase the number of jobs—30 new jobs—which could be performed by self-employed people. It would make good sense to authorize these professions. Experience should indicate which jobs should be added or eliminated. We are proposing, as stated by the comrades of the Domestic Trade and Finances Ministry, three kinds of agreements or, rather, an opening in three new sectors: the producer-retailer of food, such as people selling peanuts; the producer-retailer of food delivered to homes; and the producer-retailer of food in restaurants. All would be subject to heavy taxes, especially the latter. [end recording]

This commission has also discussed the Cubalse enterprise and the results of the farmers and industrial markets. It will meet tomorrow to discuss telephone service and pan-American stores [tiendas panamericanas], among other topics.

Central Army Initiates Exercise Honoring Granma Passage

FL3011022394 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2042 GMT 29 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] With the participation of a group of commanders and officers from the Armed Forces and from the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [Minfar], Central Army troops today initiated the tactical demonstration exercise, 38th Anniversary of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR]. Ground troops and equipment, naval and air forces take part in this exercise, as well as Territorial Troops Militia, special forces, and production and defense brigades. The exercise is taking place as part of the 38th anniversary of the Granma's passage and as a salute to FAR day. This exercise will allow the participants to demonstrate their level of training, capability, and cohesion in carrying out complex combat missions during the day and night. This exercise is related to Minfar's forthcoming inspection of the Central Army and FAR's eighth general tactical meeting. This exercise marks the conclusion of the participating forces' combat training.

Pilot Killed

FL0112130294 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Dec 94

[From the "Doing Radio" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Central Army's 38th Anniversary of the Revolutionary Armed Forces exercise has concluded. During the tactical operations held at the Central Army's firing range, there was a tragic air accident which took the life of pilot first class Major Orlando Villaverde Ferrer. This note is signed by the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Haiti

Prime Minister Postpones Legislative Elections

PA3011233494 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1656 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Port-au-Prince, 30 Nov (NOTIMEX)—By postponing the legislative elections set for December of this year, Haitian Prime Minister Smarck Michel will rule without a parliamentary body as of February of 1995, under the provisions of the "laws in effect."

Michel announced on 29 November that the legislative election could not be organized by December and that

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the present assembly would end in February 1995, meaning the government will have to rule without its legislative branch.

The Haitian Government concluded, after consulting its experts, that the elections for a new legislature and municipal authorities would require four to five months preparation, after creating the Electoral Council according to the prime minister.

The Haitian political parties met at the beginning of November to discuss the formation of an Electoral Council (temporary or permanent), but they have been unable to reach an agreement up to now on a council mix acceptable to all political leaders.

Victor Benoit, secretary general of the National Congress of Democratic Forces (CONACOM), has said "we believe a transitional electoral council might serve to prevent a constitutional vacuum when the 41st legislature concludes its work in February 1995, until we can bring a permanent council together."

Regarding Prime Minister Michel's announcement, Benoit has told NOTIMEX CONACOM would examine the proposed timetable for the election (in March, April, or May) and the idea of governing without a legislature under the "laws in effect."

Evans Paul, mayor of Port-au-Prince, said last week "only an initiative by the democratic forces can bring about the changes the people want."

Evans Paul is also a spokesperson for the National Front for Change and Democracy (FNCD), the political movement that gave Jean- Bertrand Aristide his victory in the 16 December 1990 election.

Many believe the Port-au-Prince mayor is the natural candidate to succeed the Presidency in December 1995. He said he would work in favor of unity "under a single political banner during the coming election."

Victor Benoit, of CONACOM, has told NOTIMEX he does not want to see any divisions "for the sake of democracy" but has said he does respect the principles of diversity and pluralism.

Benoit has said "CONACOM will not be responsible if division continues to prevail. Certain FNCD leaders with presidential aspirations for 1995 have carried out unfair maneuvers to push us out of the contest."

He added "CONACOM is preparing to run in the election with a candidate of its own, if necessary, while leaving the door open to unity among the democratic forces.

FNCD member organizations suspended CONACOM as a member of its directorate in mid-1994. The suspension was based on CONACOM'S decision to support "a plan presented by the legislature to resolve the crisis following the September 1991 coup d'etat according to the FNCD. President Aristide had rejected the plan from his exile.

The Avalas Political Organization [Organizacion Politica L'Alavas] is about to begin an unofficial electoral campaign according to local journalist.

The local news media have echoed a protest by the people of Liancourt (approximately 100 km north of the capital) against possible OPL candidates. The people have accused them of "having benefited" from the coupist regime.

One can feel the unrest within the left wing parties and movements of Haiti, as the International Socialist (SI) organization's Latin American and Caribbean Committee prepares a meeting.

The meeting is set for 14 and 15 December in Port-au-Prince. The objective is to express the SI's support for the country's democratic process.

Meanwhile, Evans Paul has organized a symposium, held on 28 and 29 November, on the administration of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.

Mayor Evans Paul will participate in a discussion on 30 November on "the future of municipal autonomy," organized by several international organizations.

Aristide Visits Jacmel, Expresses Support for Democracy

FL3011162194 Port-au-Prince Signal FM Radio in French 1130 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] President Jean-Bertrand Aristide visited Jacmel on 29 November, bringing a message of reconciliation to the area ravaged by Tropical Storm Gordon. He promised that the damage caused by Gordon would be repaired: Roads will be repaired, a public high school will be built, and development projects for the city will be launched.

[Begin Aristide recording, in Creole] Would you like to have a brand new police force? [crowd responds: "Yes"]

All right! I spent three years overseas, meeting many heads of state. I spent nearly two years meeting President Clinton. When I met President Clinton and many heads of state throughout the world, [words indistinct] of the nice realities I have seen with my two eyes is that I, as well as President Clinton and the other heads of state who respect democracy, are obliged to respect the voice of the people. [applause]

When a people goes to the polls and votes, the president must respect its vote. That is called democracy. When a people goes to the polls and speaks, the president is obliged to respect what it says. That is called democracy. When Parliament speaks, the president is obliged to respect what it says. That is called democracy. If you speak this morning, I am obliged to respect what you say. That is called democracy. [applause]

So, all presidents throughout the entire world, including President Clinton, myself, all of us, will continue

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observing the nice democratic experience being made in Haiti while looking at what you, Haitian people, are saying, while listening to what you, Haitian people, are saying so that we finally make the decision which democratically corresponds to your wish. [end recording]

This is President Aristide's second visit to a provincial city since his return to the country on 15 October. President Aristide will soon pay a brief visit Les Cayes, the third city of the country, like the one he made to Jacmel on 29 November.

Compares Storm to Coup d'Etat

FL3011221594 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1700 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] President Aristide visited the southeastern metropolis of Jacmel on 29 November. The president was welcomed by thousands of supporters to whom he addressed a message of hope in the wake of the storm that destroyed the city and its surroundings. To the flood victims, President Aristide promised to give the necessary support. Guy Delva filed this report: [Begin recording, in Creole] [Delva] Several supporters welcomed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide in Jacmel today. He brought a message of hope to the inhabitants of the region and particularly to the victims of Tropical Storm Gordon, which killed more than 2,000 people and caused much material damage. The Haitian leader compared Gordon to the 1991 coup d'etat.

[Aristide] This storm was like a blackout. This storm was similar to the three years of coup d'etat that destroyed the country. [applause] This storm was called Gordon, but could have been called FRAPH [Revolutionary Front for the Promotion and Progress of Haiti]. [applause] This storm was called Gordon, but could have been called zenglendo. [applause] This storm was called Gordon, but could have been called attache. [applause] While we are working for reconciliation in the country, we are also working to disarm FRAPH members, zenglendos, and attaches. [applause]

[Delva] President Aristide promised security for the civilian population. The crowd said that it did not want the Haitian Armed Forces to assure security, but to agree to implement a solid police force that reinforces law in Haiti. The president promised to respect the people's wish in that respect. The head of the Haitian state thanked the international community and the multinational force for the good job that they have begun, have already done, and continue to do to assure security in the country.

[Aristide] Even if security has not yet been assured to the extent that you would like, there is no comparison between the killings in the country before 19 September and after 19 September. Could people sleep at night before the arrival of U.S. troops in Haiti? [crowd answers: no] Therefore, the Haitian people who are grateful should thank them very much. I will join with you in Creole to applaud President Clinton for the U.S. troops who help us assure security in the country. [applause] Just as when a house is being built, it cannot be done in one day, likewise the house of democracy cannot be built in one day. Haste does not make the sun rise. It is best to take time for better results. [applause] I spent three years abroad. Did I not return? During those three years, did you not struggle a great deal? [crowd answers: yes] Did you not resist a great deal? [crowd answers: yes] Did you not get 15 October? [crowd answers: yes]. Days pass by, and go. That day, ah.... [end recording]

Aristide Receives Labor Union Leaders 30 Nov

FL3011233094 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1700 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Labor union leaders were received this morning at the National Palace by President Aristide within the framework of his plan to meet with various sectors of Haitian life. Rothschild Francois reports live:

Thank you, Keithly. President Jean-Bertrand Aristide received several labor union leaders at the National Palace. The spokesman for the union movement, Arnold Saint-Gilles, read a statement urging President Aristide to insist on a reboosting of the national economy and national production.

Arnold Saint-Gilles, who spoke on behalf of the labor unions, asked for the reopening of such state firms as Cement of Haiti, the Flour Mill [Minoterie] of Haiti, ENAROL [not further identified]. He also called on the president to reduce the cost of living, the price of fuel, and to repair the roads in Port-au-Prince and the provinces. Union spokesman Arnold Saint-Gilles also recommended the creation of a three-sided commission that would include the private sector, labor unions, and government, and a national forum where all sectors of Haitian society could express themselves on the current major topics.

It should be noted that President Aristide's answers seemed very guarded. He pointed out that a very important Ministers Council would be held tonight, where all these questions would be addressed. He said perhaps the governmer would provide answers to the questions raised this morning by the various labor union leaders whom he received at the National Palace.

It should also be noted that this meeting was an opportunity for President Aristide to clearly express himself on the matter of the Army. Several times he asked the union leaders if they agreed that the Haitian Army should remain. The leaders answered no, and President Aristide said he thought the Haitian Army represented a cancer, but as a head of state, he could not adequately express himself on the subject. He said he would analyze the situation to determine exactly what he should do about

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this Army. The leaders suggested the creation of a police force and the dissolution of the military institution.

Speaking of the military institution, I would like to point out that I am right in front of police headquarters, which is repainted white, instead of the previous mustard-yellow color. The cafeteria has also been repainted. The various police posts in the capital will also be painted white, not yellow as they were in the past.

This was Mobile 20 for Radio Metropole.

Armed Forces Discharge, Pension Off 32 Officers

FL3011161094 Port-au-Prince Signal FM Radio in French 1130 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Haitian Armed Forces [FADH] issued a press release on 29 November stating that 13 Haitian Army officers have been discharged, while 19 others are being pensioned off today.

Those who have been discharged include: Colonels Belony Groshomme and Leopold Clairjeune; Lieutenant Colonel Jacques Denis; Majors Michel Miracle Ira, Jozelle Charles, and Patrick Henry Bastien; Captains Edrick Leandre, Castera Cela, Jr., Jackson Joanis, Jean-Carlo Alexis, and Josue Montervil; Lt. Jean-Frico Saidel; and Sub-Lt. Fred Renaud Mompoint.

Those who have been pensioned off are: Captains Rigaud Raphael and Ulrick Pierre; Lts. Henry Eugene Michaud, Paul Renald, Antoine Eugene, and Tony Cherefant; Sub-Lts. Damas Deus, Jean-Alphonse Turenne, Marc Mingot, Pierre Rene, Josue Jacques, Jean-Victor Tuffet, and Jean-Ulrick Joseph; and Adjutants Jean-Pierre E. Juin, Jean-Baptiste Mathurin, Giordani Pierre, Joseph Zephirin, Luc Desima, and Joseph D. Joseph.

Jamaica

Country To Rotate Troops in Haiti

FL3011144994 Bridgetown CANA in English 1419 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 30, CANA—A contingent of 84 soldiers was preparing to leave here Wednesday [30 November] for Puerto Rico to begin training before taking up duties in Haiti. The new contingent will relieve Jamaican troops in Haiti who are expected home on December 17. A statement from the Jamaica Defence Force (JDF) said: "In Puerto Rico, the contingent will meet and participate in joint training with the other Caricom (Caribbean Community) troops for 10 days, before deploying together to relieve in place the Caricom force at Cap-Haitien, Haiti and take over their duties."

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Zedillo Discloses Names of New Cabinet Members

PA3011191894 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1824 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Mexico City, 30 Nov (NOTIMEX)—Mexican President-elect Ernesto Zedillo disclosed today the names of the members of his government cabinet for the 1994-2000 period.

The members of the cabinet who will take office on 1 December, when Zedillo takes over from outgoing President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, are as follows:

Secretariat of Government	Ernesto Moctezuma Barragan
Secretariat of Foreign Relations	Jose Angel Gurria
Secretariat of Commerce	Herminio Blanco
Secretariat of Finance	Jaime Serra Puche
Secretariat of Defense	Enrique Cervantez Aguirre
Secretariat of Education	Fausto Alzati
Secretariat of Social Development	Carlos Rojas
Secretariat of the Navy	Jose Ramon Lorenzo Franco
Secretariat of Agriculture	Arturo Warman
Secretariat of Communications and Transportation	Guillermo Ortiz
Secretariat of Health	Juan Ramon de la Fuente Ramirez
Secretariat of Tourism	Silvia Hernandez
Secretariat of Energy	Ignacio Pichardo Pagaza
Secretariat of Agrarian Reform	Miguel Limon Rojas
Secretariat of the Comptroller General	Norma Samaniego
Secretariat of Labor	Santiago Onate
Secretariat of Fisheries	Julia Caravias
Chief, Department of the Federal District	Oscar Espinoza
Attorney General of the Republic	Antonio Lozano
Attorney General, Federal District	Ruben Valdes
Presidential Chief of Staff	Roberto Miranda
President's Private Secretary	Libano Saenz
Chief, Presidential Office	Luis Tellez
Director, Social Communications of the Presidency	Carlos Salomon Camara

Names Opposition Member Attorney General

PA0112000894 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2000 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Mexico City, 30 Nov (NOTIMEX)—Mexican President-elect Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon has included in his government cabinet an opposition member as the attorney general of the republic and has announced that the names of two government secretariats will be changed.

Fernando Antonio Lozano Garcia, a 41-year-old lawyer and a former deputy of the opposition National Action Party (PAN), was appointed attorney general of the republic, announced Carlos Salomon Camara, who will be Zedillo's spokesman.

Lozano Garcia was the PAN bloc's coordinator in the Chamber of Deputies during the past legislative period and has been a PAN member since 1979. He was a member of the PAN Executive Committee and is its representative at the General Council of the Federal Electoral Institute.

The appointment of a member of an opposition party in the presidential cabinet is the first to occur since the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party, which has governed uninterrupted, rose to power in 1929.

After Lozano Garcia's appointment was announced, PAN national leader Carlos Castillo Peraza reported his party had given the former legislator permission to assume the post of attorney general of the republic.

Salomon Camara, an economist who used to head the Social Development Secretariat of the government of Mexico City, also announced Zedillo, who will assume the Presidency tomorrow, 1 December, will submit to Congress proposals to change the names of two state secretariats. Thus, the Fisheries Secretariat will become the Environment, Natural Resources, and Fisheries Secretariat, and the Energy, Mines & Parastate Industry Secretariat will be changed to the Energy Secretariat.

The new cabinet will be headed by Government Secretary Esteban Moctezuma Barragan, a 40-year-old economist with a Master's Degree from Cambridge University who previously occupied the post of PRI deputy secretary general.

The Foreign Relations Secretariat will be headed by Jose Angel Gurria Trevino, a 44-year-old economist with a Master's Degree from Harvard University who successfully headed the renegotiation of the Mexican foreign debt and was in charge of the PRI International Affairs Secretariat.

The post of secretary of defense will be assumed by 59-year-old Division General Enrique Cervantes Aguirre, a command staff graduate, a former director of the Heroic Military College, and a former commander of the 31st Military Zone in southeastern Chiapas State.

Oscar Espinoza Villarreal, the next mayor of Mexico City, is a 41-year-old administrator, a former director of the state-owned National Finance Bank, Inc., president of the National Banking Commission, and was the PRI finance secretary.

The new secretary of commerce will be Herminio Blanco, a 54-year-old economist, a former Chicago University analyst, and chief of the North American Free Trade Agreement negotiations office.

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Juan Ramon de la Fuente was named secretary of health. He is 44 years old, a doctor, and a researcher with a Master's Degree in Science from the University of Minnesota, and former director of the School of Medicine of the National Autonomous University of Mexico [UNAM].

Guillermo Ortiz Martinez, the future secretary of communications and transportation, is 46 years old, an economist with a Master's and a Doctor's Degree from Stanford University, and was the former deputy secretary of finance and public credit.

The new secretary of tourism will be Silvia Hernandez, who is 46 years old, a graduate of UNAM's School of Political Science and Public Administration with a Doctor's Degree from Yale University. She occupied the position of commerce secretary during the administration of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

The secretary of the Navy will be Admiral Jose Ramon Lorenzo Franco, 59 years old, who has a career in the Merchant Marine and advanced naval studies. He has a Master's Degree in Naval Command from the United States and is a former director of the Mexican Army Training Center.

The new chief of the presidential office, Luis Tellez Kuezler, 36 years old, is an economist and a lawyer with a Doctor's Degree from Massachusetts and was former deputy secretary in the Planning Department of the Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources Secretariat.

The new federal district attorney general is 43-year-old lawyer Jose Ruben Valdes Abascal, a former legal affairs director for the Presidency of the republic.

The new secretary of social development is 40-year-old Carlos Rojas Gutierrez, an engineer, a former director of the National Program for Marginal Areas, and director of the National Solidarity Program begun by the Salinas administration.

Fausto Alzati, 41, will be the new secretary of education. He was a former director of the National Council of Science and Technology. Alzati is a lawyer with a Master's Degree from Harvard and has a Doctor's Degree in economics.

The president's private secretary, Libano Saenz, is a lawyer with a postgraduate degree in political science from the University of Texas and was the highest-ranking official of the Social Development Secretariat.

Also named were anthropologist Arthur Warman as secretary of agriculture and hydraulic resources, PRI President Ignacio Pichardo Pagaza as secretary of energy, mines and parastatal industry, and lawyer Miguel Limon Rojas as secretary of agrarian reform.

Lawyer Norma Samaniego was named secretary of the comptroller, lawyer Santiago Onate Laborde as secretary of labor, Julia Caravias as secretary of fisheries, and General Roberto Miranda as presidential chief of staff.

Zedillo To Meet Privately With Heads of State

PA3011194694 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1704 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Mexico City, 30 Nov (NOTIMEX)—Ernesto Zedillo will begin his activities as Mexico's constitutional president on 1 December by holding private talks with 17 foreign presidents.

According to the "Program for President Ernesto Zedillo's Private Talks With Foreign Presidents," the first meeting will be held with U.S. Vice President Al Gore at 1800 (0000 GMT) on 1 December.

On his first day of activities as president, Zedillo will also receive Colombian President Ernesto Samper at Los Pinos. Zedillo's third meeting will be with Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori.

The round of private talks includes Chilean President Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle, whom Zedillo will receive at 1900 (0100 GMT) on Thursday. Zedillo will receive Argentine President Carlos Menem thirty minutes later, Bolivian President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada at 1940, and Costa Rican President Jose Maria Figueres at 2000.

On 2 December, Zedillo will resume his private talks at Los Pinos by receiving Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez at 1020 (1620 GMT).

Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, is expected at the official residence at 1040.

Zedillo's will also meet with Canadian Deputy Prime Minister Sheila Copps at 1100 shortly before she returns to her home country. Belizean Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel will be received immediately thereafter.

The new Mexican president will also receive Paraguayan President Juan Carlos Wasmosy, Salvadoran President Armando Calderon Sol, Nicaraguan President Violeta Chamorro, Guatemalan President Ramiro De Leon Carpio, Ecuadoran Vice President Dahik Garzoni, and Honduran President Carlos Roberto Reina.

Officials Make Foreign Policy Recommendations

PA3011225894 Mexico City LA JORNADA in Spanish 29 Nov 94 p 1-14

[Report by Elena Gallegos]

[FBIS Translated Text] While pressuring Mexico for "greater cooperation" in the fight against drug trafficking, the U.S. Government has reiterated its request not only for the Attorney General's Office [PGR] to implement an old contract to rent a helicopter but for U.S. military and customs planes to be based on Mexican territory and to fly through Mexican airspace.

A timely review of key foreign policy subjects prepared for President-elect Ernesto Zedillo discusses relations with Cuba and approves the actions taken so far, extends

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an invitation to correct the neglect in establishing relations with Canada, "a neglect which closely approaches rudeness," and mentions the "damaged" relations with Brazil. Regarding the latter, the review mentions the traditional "distrust and rivalry" between the two countries, describes the appointment of Cesar Augusto Santiago as ambassador to Brasilia as a sign of "contempt," and concludes that greater alienation between Mexico and Brazil could lead to the formation of two opposing axes in Latin America.

The above observations are just some of several remarks, recommendations, and warnings Foreign Secretariat officials have made to Zedillo about Mexico's foreign policy. The officials have proposed firmly disregarding the U.S. embargo and taking advantage of business opportunities for Mexican enterprises.

The officials have advised of the risk of the Miami Summit, which will be held on 9 December and which will be the first top level meeting the future president will attend, being used by the United States as a platform against Cuba. If this possibility happens, Mexico's efforts at the Ibero-American Conference, in which Cuba does participate, to incorporate Cuba into multilateral forums will be diluted.

It has been recommended for this reason to keep the Ibero-American Conference, created upon the initiative of Spain and Mexico and the first meeting of which was held in Guadalajara in the summer of 1991, as a permanent and special forum for a dialogue between Latin America and Europe. The Mexican diplomats want the Florida meeting to be "unique and of a turning point nature."

A considerable portion of the study presented to Zedillo concerns Mexico's relations with the United States. In addition to immigration, to be reported on tomorrow, the diplomats have discussed cooperation between the two countries for fighting drug trafficking.

The diplomats state in the dossier that the United States is seeking "greater cooperation" on this matter and that the U.S. Government understands "cooperation" to mean much more than it implies, but this cooperation has yielded good results so far. In other words, the U.S. Government simultaneously reiterates a request and pressures both for renewing a helicopter rent contract and establishing bases for their planes on Mexican territory. In addition, the U.S. Government is pressuring to carry out police activities jointly with Mexico, an action that would violate Mexico's national sovereignty and law. The diplomats go as far as to say it has been very difficult for the Foreign Secretariat to keep a balance and to prevent "our authorities" from accepting any Washington proposal.

Furthermore, they have added there is increasing interest in Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico to enter the toxic waste business although Mexico has systematically objected to the installation of dangerous dumps on the "ecologically sensitive" U.S. side of the border. Inevitably, efforts will be made for the installation of such dumps close to the border with Mexico.

The officials also issue an appeal to remain fully alert to plans of the neighboring country's federal agencies, community organizations, and nongovernment organizations to intervene in decisions regarding environmental issues that are exclusively the Mexican Government's responsibility .

They have recommended in another point a review of the Mexican policy of "loss of nationality" for migrants who acquire U.S. citizenship, a "permanent complaint" from those communities, provided they accept not to exercise their political rights, except in their country of residence.

The future president has been brought up to date in carefully prepared documents on the situation of the tuna embargo.

Diplomatic experts say the United States tried recently to convince the Mexicans it is necessary to impose additional measures on the tuna fleet, in addition to the ones already implemented, before the embargo is lifted.

They have explained Mexico has opposed this suggestion, because it would represent the complete collapse of this activity, and the government must maintain its position on the unconditional suspension of this embargo before accepting new measures to protect dolphins—the death rate in this fishing trade is almost zero.

To close this chapter, they recommend that Mexico not allow the discussion of those issues within the framework of bilateral relations and resort, instead, to the mechanisms offered by NAFTA or GATT to settle this controversy.

Regarding the "discovery" of Canada as an excellent trading partner, they say the two countries' positions, on NAFTA, for example, are the same many times, so it would be essential to take advantage of those coincidences.

The high-ranking officials have suggested the president-elect revert "the lack of priority" Mexico has given to its relations with that nation, always relegated by the interest in the United States, and they suggest a visit to Ottawa as soon as possible so as to reciprocate the visit carried out by Prime Minister Jean Chretien in March.

In fact, it is recalled that the visit was "cut short," because it coincided with the assassination of PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party] presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio.

It is appropriate to mention that Salinas offered a dinner for Chretien at Los Pinos precisely during the evening of 23 March, and it had to be canceled. The distressed Mexican president and the Canadian prime minister talked while they strolled through the gardens of the presidential house that evening.

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Diplomats say the reaction to the increased interest in Mexico that has arisen in Canada has been "lukewarm," and the resulting frustration among possible partners will soon lead to a gradual apathy.

President Zedillo's visit to Canada becomes necessary within this context. It is advisable to establish a strategic alliance with that country and to note the decision adopted by Chretien's government to give its relations with Mexico the same priority given to its relations with nations comprising the Group of Seven.

They say a particularly neglected sector has been the area of energy, in which a sizable number of attempts by Canadian industrialists to establish at least a dialogue with Pemex [Mexican Petroleum] have failed "to the extent of bordering on rudeness."

Referring to relations with Brazil, the officials are direct and believe the appointment of an ambassador such as Cesar Augusto Santiago is "an error" and may be interpreted by the Brazilians as a clear sign of "disdain" and a "lack of interest" in these relations.

Not only that, they claim there is an openly tense situation with the Brazilians. "Relations are quite deteriorated," and this point might have been negatively affected by the NAFTA negotiations, the confrontation with ALADI [Latin American Integration Association], the Brazilian candidacy to the World Trade Organization, and other traditional causes of mistrust and rivalry.

Consequently, they resuggest a top-level politician with easy access to Los Pinos so as to guarantee a high-level treatment concerning relations with that country.

They reassert their conviction that if no care is given to these relations, it will lead to "more and more" conflicts in international forums, and this might divide the continent into two antagonistic and rival groups, with the resulting loss of opportunities in Europe and Asia.

Mayor: Demonstrators Must Leave Plaza for 1 Dec Parade

PA3011144794 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 0430 GMT 30 Nov 94

[From the "24 Hours" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] Over 3,000 Chiapas, Tabasco, and Veracruz peasants, members of the Party of the Democratic Revolution [PRD], set up camp today in the Zocalo, the main plaza in Mexico City. The demonstrators are demanding solutions to social problems in their states, but apparently they will not be allowed to remain there long. Mexico City Mayor Manuel Aguilera said today that on 1 December the Zocalo must be clear for the military parade marking the change of government.

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El Salvador

President on U.S. Deferred Deportation Program

PA0112035294 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Dec 94

[Report by Mario Jovel; from the "Up-to-date" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] President Armando Calderon Sol has said despite recent reports that the U.S. Government is determined not to extend the DED [Deferred Deportation Program] status to the 185,000 Salvadorans who live in the United States, he will meet with U.S. Vice President Al Gore, because no official resolution has been issued yet:

[Begin Calderon Sol recording] The U.S. Government has assured me—and I want this point to be clear—there will be no massive deportations. That is clear, as well as the fact the U.S. State Department and U.S. political sectors are seeking a humanitarian solution. [end recording]

Calderon Sol traveled to Mexico today along with the other Central American presidents to attend President-elect Ernesto Zedillo's inauguration. He is going to Mexico with the hope of changing the U.S. Government's decision of not extending the temporary status of Salvadorans living in the United States. Despite the uncertainty, he hopes for good news after meeting with U.S. Vice President Al Gore.

Honduras

President on Trade at Miami Summit, Proposition 187

PA3011215394 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1746 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Nov (DPA)—Honduran President Carlos Roberto Reina cautioned today that if the Summit of the Americas in Miami does not objectively touch the "trade" issue, "it will be a feeble one."

Reina made this statement this morning at Tegucigalpa's airport before leaving for Mexico to attend the inauguration of President-elect Ernesto Zedillo.

The president said the Central American heads of state and President Zedillo must form a common front in the defense of human rights, because Proposition 187, approved by the people of California, violates general principles of respect for mankind.

The Honduran chief of state noted that President Bill Clinton cannot be asked to void Proposition 187, because it is a sovereign expression of the voters, but he noted the importance of stating respect for the rights of immigrant workers.

Reina said Central America must uphold a united position in the face of Proposition 187.

The Honduran president spoke to the media at Toncontin Airport, on the south side of Tegucigalpa.

He traveled to El Salvador where he will join the rest of the Central American presidents and board an airplane provided by the Mexican Government for their trip to Mexico.

The Honduran president and the other chiefs of state will arrive in Mexico City at 1600.

Reina and his colleagues will hold a meeting in Mexico on 2 December after participating in the inauguration of Ernesto Zedillo, and the seven will meet with U.S. Vice President Al Gore afterward.

The Mexican plane will be boarded in San Salvador, in addition to Reina, by the presidents of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and El Salvador; that is, Ramiro De Leon Carpio, Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, Jose Maria Figueres, Ernesto Perez Balladares, and Armando Calderon Sol, respectively, and by Manuel Esquivel, Belizean prime minister.

Panama

President on Cuban Issue at Miami Summit

PA0112014294 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Nov 94

[From the "RPC Television News" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] Upon arrival in Mexico, President Ernesto Perez Balladares said he hopes the Miami summit will not become polarized over the Cuban problem, adding that this issue continues to be a bilateral problem between the United States and Cuba. Perez Balladares said the Miami summit can be used to talk about the problems that are important to the continent, essentially commerce, trade, and the control of drug trafficking and money laundering.

Regarding Mexico, the president said he hopes to strengthen further the ties of friendship with that country and to interest Mexican businessmen in the many opportunities to invest in Panama.

Free Zone Code of Conduct Established

PA0112012594 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Nov 94 p 3

[Report by Jose Quintero de Leon]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Association of Colon Free Zone Users (AUZLC) has established a code of conduct for its members that will contribute to the fight against money laundering and drug trafficking. The code was signed by Victor Lewis and Jorge Lopez, AUZLC president and secretary, respectively.

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The AUZLC has stated the laundering of money obtained from illegal activities in our country, particularly in the Colon Free Zone, harms the image an international trade center should have.

The AUZLC will create a monitoring commission based on the association's bylaws according to the resolution creating this code of conduct. The commission will be comprised by former association presidents and will be permanent in nature.

Among the norms included in the resolution creating this code of conduct is to safeguard the interests and rights of the members and merchants who legally operate in the Free Zone, as well as their stability and livelihood. [passage omitted]

The infiltration of illegal activities will be controlled so that the Free Zone can continue being a safe site for honest trade and investment.

The appropriate Panamanian authorities will be informed of suspicious operations that put at risk the integrity of the Free Zone's trade activities.

Likewise, the origin and destination of complex or obsolete transactions reported by any member will be aggressively investigated with the utmost confidentiality.

Meanwhile, the AUZLC will consider as improper practice the sponsoring or representation personally or through third parties of those engaged in money laundering or drug trafficking.

The company that knowingly allows the laundering of money obtained from illegal means through the sale of shares, the merge of corporations, or any legal mechanisms also will be considered as improper.

The establishment of or continuation of trade relations with individuals who are known to be linked to drug trafficking is also considered improper.

The association also rejects the use of intimidation or violence to force another to transport or launder money obtained from drug trafficking, illegal competition, trademark counterfeiting, fiscal fraud, weapons trafficking, and retail sales inside the Free Zone.

Among the sanctions the AUZLC will apply to those who engage in those activities is private reprimand, public reprimand, and the ousting from the association for repeated offenders.

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Bolivia

President Sanchez de Lozada Leaves for Mexico

PY3011212394 La Paz Television Nacional Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Nov 94

[Report by Mario Espinoza]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada left for Mexico this morning. This is his 14th trip abroad since he was inaugurated on 6 August 1993. Sanchez de Lozada left for Mexico to attend the inauguration of Mexican President-elect Ernesto Zedillo.

Vice President Victor Hugo Cardenas was sworn in as interim president in the usual ceremony for this occasion, after which President Sanchez de Lozada talked to reporters. Basically all he said was that he was leaving without any concerns because the crisis created by the bankruptcy of two private banks has been overcome. He added: I would not be going if problems remained. [passage omitted]

President Satisfied With Congress Resolution On Zero Option

PY0112005894 Cochabamba LOS TIEMPOS in Spanish 24 Nov 94 p A4

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada said that the consensus reached by Congress on Wednesday, 23 November, regarding the "Zero Option" "is a good step forward" in the plan to design a national drug enforcement strategy.

The head of state commented that "I think the resolution in general is positive and I congratulate the legislative branch." Sanchez de Lozada did not dismiss the possibility of a new meeting of leaders of political parties represented in Congress, probably in the next few days.

However, the congressional resolution regarding the "Zero Option" was termed by local observers "a lukewarm resolution" because it only affirms the stance upheld by the government in the struggle against drug trafficking.

Sanchez de Lozada said he will assess the congressional resolution and then decide whether or not to summon a political meeting to discuss the issue. He said: "We will see how we will handle this issue. I do not have an answer yet, but I never dismiss any possibility."

The last points—third and fourth—of the resolution affirm the consensus reached during the first meeting of the national coca-cocaine debate held by the government with representative Bolivian social organizations on 16 September, and also suggest to the Mixed Commission for the Struggle Against Drug Trafficking the need to "ask" the president of the Republic for a political meeting to discuss the "Zero Option" proposal and a new drug enforcement policy. [passage omitted]

Congress Decides To Support National Antidrug Policy

PY0112002294 Cochabamba LOS TIEMPOS in Spanish 26 Nov 94 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] La Paz, 23 Nov (LOS TIEMPOS)—Congress today decided to support consensus as a mechanism to seek the preparation of a national antidrug plan that will take into account the demands and positions of all sectors called by President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada to debate the coca-cocaine issue, although the congressmen neither supported nor rejected the so-called "Zero-Option Plan."

A lukewarm resolution on the coca-cocaine issue was unanimously approved today by the ruling and opposition congressmen at the National Congress after a week of heated debates on the controversial "Zero Option," thus concluding the treatment of this conflictive issue in Congress, which drew the attention of the people who were expecting more concrete resolutions.

The approved resolution recommends that task to the congressional Joint Antidrug Commission, taking into account the agreements signed by the government with the coca producers, the COB [Bolivian labor Federation], the Church, the Armed Forces, and others on 16 September 1994. The resolution proposes the need to begin an international campaign to achieve the decriminalization of coca and to promote its industrialization.

The heads of the political blocs reached this consensus, while at the plenum scheduled for Wednesday, 23 November, congressmen Andres Soliz Rada, Rene Rengel, Leopoldo Lopez, Edgar Cabrera, and Enrique Toro made known their ideas on the issue to a small audience that has lost interest in the debate.

The full text of the resolution reads as follows:

"First: To state that the coca-cocaine problem is a subject of national interest.

"Second: To point out that the anti-drug fights must be established within the framework of a great national consensus.

"Third: To express institutional support for the public statement agreed upon and signed on 16 September 1994 by the central government, the Church, the Armed Forces, the COB, the Chapare coca producers, and the Confederation of Private Bolivian Businessmen.

"Fourth: To ask the congressional Joint Commission for the Antidrug Fight to contribute with the other government branches, with the organizations and institutions of the Republic, in the quest for a consistent and realistic antidrug policy that will be the expression of the national consensus so as to serve as a basis for the implementation of the dialogue proposed by His Excellency the president of the Republic, and for the preparation of a national strategy regarding the coca-cocaine issue."

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Security Council Secretary Issues 'Warning' on Drug Problem

PY3011192394 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 22 Nov 94 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] General Osca. Roca Mejia, permanent secretary of the National Security Supreme National Council (Cosdena), issued on 21 November the warning that if Bolivia fails to control the international drug mafias operating in its territory, an invasion by a foreign military force will become a matter of time.

He said that this was a clear and present possibility because two threats are jeopardizing Bolivian sovereignty and territorial integrity, namely the drug trade and the ongoing "peaceful invasion" of border areas by foreign citizens.

The general told PRESENCIA: "The drug trade is a domestic threat, as the large cartels have grown strong because of the large profits they obtain, and peaceful invasion is another threat as Bolivia has vast unpopulated areas that the Armed Forces find impossible to keep under tight control."

Gen. Roca was thus echoing the remarks of the Armed Forces chief of staff, General Carlos Macias, who had voiced the growing concern of the military over the unprotected areas along the borders with Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile, and Peru.

Gen. Roca emphasized that the drug trade threatens to unleash a veritable invasion of Bolivia if the government fails to take the necessary steps to curtail the growing presence of Colombian drug cartels in Bolivia.

He said: "If Bolivia fails to come up soon with an effective way to control and eradicate (the drug trade), several international organizations could take that responsibility upon themselves, which would further jeopardize Bolivia's sovereignty because multinational or simply foreign forces would set foot in Bolivia."

The Cosdena's permanent secretary pointed out that this "would be tantamount to a virtual invasion of Bolivia." The Cosdena is a superorganization presided over by Bolivian President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada, and including the ministers of defense and government and the presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies.

Although Gen. Roca admitted that the main responsibility for protecting Bolivia's sovereignty falls upon the Armed Forces, he also said that there are other government agencies committed to this objective.

Gen. Roca revealed that ever since he took over as the Cosdena's head of operations, this organization has not held a single meeting.

He said: "The Permanent Secretariat is the working body within the Cosdena, but it is pointless to have it working 365 days a week if the Council never evaluates its conclusions at a plenary meeting."

When PRESENCIA asked why this was happening, Gen. Roca answered: "Because so far this year the Cosdena has not met even once to study certain basic issues that have to do with the nation's sovereignty and security."

Brazil

Cardoso Chooses Pedro Malan as Future Finance Minister

PY3011232294 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] President-elect Fernando Henrique Cardoso has already chosen his finance minister. The post will be filled by economist Pedro Malan, the current Central Bank president.

Malan was the Brazilian foreign debt negotiator when summoned by then Finance Minister Fernando Henrique Cardoso to head the Central Bank. He presided over the World Bank Finance Commission.

Pedro Malan, 49, is married to Catarina Malan, and has three children. His family is in Washington. Malan once said he intended to return to Washington after leaving the Itamar Franco government.

Sao Paulo Regarded as 'Financial Center' for Drug Trade

PY3011124894 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] A Federal Police report shows that Sao Paulo is the main financial center of the cocaine trade, and the main base for the gang of traffickers operating in the country.

Nearly all of the drug rings involved in the 11 tonnes of cocaine confiscated so far this year had either connections or bases in the city of Sao Paulo.

The amount of drugs confiscated this year alone would have yielded profits totaling $320 million for the traffickers.

Drug Money Remittances Total $1 Billion Annually

PY3011195794 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Nov 94 p C1

[Article by Vannildo Mendes]

[FBIS Translated Text] Brasilia—Brazilian drug traffickers send abroad $1 billion annually; this is more than the entire direct foreign investments in the country in 1993 ($877 million). The amount sent by traffickers is the third largest illegal remittance abroad. Drug remittances abroad are less than those stemming from tax evasion and corruption, but greater than the proceeds

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from electoral campaigns, the numbers game, the arms trade, and other illegal activities.

Federal Revenues Secretariat and Federal Police [PF] sources have said Brazil loses nearly $4 billion annually in illegal remittances of foreign currency by tax evaders, corrupt individuals, drug traffickers, and dirty money laundering. Some drug money returns to the country to finance the production and distribution of drugs.

Fictitious companies here and abroad are involved in this two-way operation, which requires the connivance of money exchangers to make transfers and to establish partnerships with multinational banking institutions. Last week, in response to a petition by a court in the Hague, the Federal Supreme Court (STF) authorized the seizure of documents, the interrogation of employees, and the lifting of bank secrecy in the case of Casa Piano, the third largest money exchange in Rio de Janeiro. The Netherlands court said a number of checks bearing Casa Piano's stamp were found in the accounts of two traffickers.

Police official Getulio Bezerra dos Santos of the PF Drug Enforcement Division has said money laundering is so complex and expensive that traffickers consider it an even worse problem than manufacturing and distributing the drugs. Santos said: "In each laundering operation, the money leaves traces."

He said money laundering is the most difficult stage for the police to control in light of the powerful structures and interests at stake. Remittances are usually made by fictitious companies legally registered in Brazil to other fictitious companies abroad.

Most remittances are made through the parallel dollar market in the form of deposits in accounts abroad. Other amounts are sent via exchange mechanism for tourism or under Circular Letter No. 5, the CC5, issued by the Central Bank to enable Brazilians residing abroad to have foreign accounts.

Santos said that in the United States the money confiscated from traffickers is used to modernize and to expand police facilities to fight organized crime. He added: "Drug enforcement operations yield profits there and we must follow this capitalist approach."

International Drug Ring Dismantled

FY3011221494 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Nov 94 p C1

[Article by Chico Otavio from Rio de Janeiro; names as published]

[FBIS Translated Text] A Russian drug trafficker has been arrested by the Federal Police. He may give the military men combating organized crime in Rio de Janeiro the first clues to the so-called drug trafficking "barons" who have transformed the city into a major cocaine center. Alex Suyanoff is shrewd, somewhat learned, and a polyglot (he speaks eight languages). He is an example of the sophistication of the international gangs operating in Rio de Janeiro. He was a sort of "commercial representative" of the Nigerian-Ghanaian connection in Brazil and his main task was to enlist and train "mules"—people who carry drugs in their bodies.

The Federal Police mounted an operation like one would expect to see in a gangster film to capture the Russian. Following two years of investigation, Suyanoff was arrested on 4 September. The operation entailed the deployment of agents and the translation of conversations in several languages, among them Yiddish.

The result of this operation will be fed into the database that General Roberto Camara Senna, the coordinator of operations against organized crime, runs on drug trafficking in Rio de Janeiro.

The Federal Police believe Alex Suyanoff, 37, is an international "drug kingpin." He was born in the former Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan. He lived in Denmark and the United States (he has American citizenship) before coming to live to Brazil. In some places, he used the name Amnon Sujunov. In 1992, the German police alerted their Brazilian counterparts that Suyanoff was in Brazil. At that time, the Russian was also wanted by the Israeli intelligence service Mosad.

The first 12 months of the investigation were taken up tracking the Nigerian-Ghanaian connection, transporting cocaine through Bolivia, Brazil, and Africa to major consumption centers. More than 30 arrests were made during this period and 400 kg of cocaine was seized at the Galeao International Airport of Rio de Janeiro.

The arrests diminished last year following the discovery of Suyanoff's whereabouts in Rio de Janeiro. The police said he transformed his apartment at 73 General Barbosa Street in Copacabana (Southern District) into an "operations center." From then on, the Federal Police kept him under constant surveillance awaiting the right moment to arrest him.

The information collected over the last 12 months revealed the place Suyanoff occupies in one of the most prosperous international drug connections. Police personnel explained that Nigerians and Ghanaians have traditionally been involved in trade. They contend that this experience was needed for the African Mafia to carve an important place in international drug trafficking in a short period of time. The phone calls Suyanoff made to Bolivia, Ghana, the United States, and the United Kingdom prove his contacts ranged from producing centers to the final cocaine destinations.

Suyanoff's main task, however, was to guarantee the arrival of the cocaine in Ghana and Nigeria, from where it was shipped to Europe, the United States, and Canada. He devised a sophisticated system that even included an "office" to equip "mules."

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The Russian's scheme gave the Federal Police a hard time. Over the last two years, drug seizures have been made that even surprised police personnel. With the help of specially trained dogs, they found cocaine in false-bottomed suitcases, inside car tires, in fan relays, water pumps, chocolates, sprays, and even in the stomachs of "mules." One Nigerian died when one of the eight bags of cocaine in his stomach burst.

Having organized the whole operation, the police waited for the "D-day." On 4 September, police personnel were thrilled to see Suyanoff was going to equip "mules" at an office at 218 Senador Vergueiro Street, in Flamengo (Southern District). He was accompanied by a "mule"—Danish citizen Thorkild Vaca Jenses—Bolivian citizen Juan Carlos Suares, and Ghanaian couple Vivian Gillia Maria and Bernard Kofi Frempong. That same day, the "mule" was caught at the airport carrying cocaine in the sides of two suitcases. He confessed and fingered Suyanoff.

The Russian was arrested the following day at his apartment in Copacabana. The police found there a 007-type suitcase with its side half-ripped, in which they found traces of cocaine. The Ghanaian couple was also arrested at the office in possession of more than 1 kg of cocaine, but the Bolivian escaped.

The first consequence of the dismantling of Suyanoff's gang was the suspension of a specific flight between Rio de Janeiro and Lagos (Nigeria) since no passengers travelled on these flights.

Suyanoff is on trial at the 13th Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro. The reverberations of his arrest may prompt new probes into drug "barons" operating in Rio de Janeiro.

Chile

Frei Leaves for Mexican Presidential Inauguration

PY3011192494 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Imagen Internacional in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Nov 94

[Special report by Maria Teresa Guerra; from the Government Palace]

[FBIS Translated Text] President Eduardo Frei today began a 30-hour trip to Mexico City to attend the inauguration of the new Mexican President.

The traditional transfer of power ceremony was held this morning at La Moneda Palace, establishing Interior Minister Carlos Figueroa as acting president of the Republic.

President Frei left for Mexico to attend the ceremony in which Ernesto Zedillo will assume the Mexican presidency.

[Begin Frei recording] Our presence will be very important to reaffirm our ties with Mexico which have been considerably strengthened over the past few years. Over the past few days we shared the same experience of joining APEC. Our presence in Mexico City is also important because President Salinas will hand over the presidency tomorrow. We are very happy to be participating in this ceremony because we feel it will further strengthen the ties that link our two countries. [end recording]

President Frei and Foreign Minister Jose Miguel Insulza boarded an Air Force plane at approximately 0530 this morning. Frei will return to Santiago on Friday, and immediately leave for Coihaique, a town where the council of ministers will meet.

Foreign Minister Welcomes EU Accord Proposals

PY3011124794 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Santiago, 29 Nov (EFE)—Chilean Foreign Minister Jose Miguel Insulza today termed "stimulating" the European Union (EU) Council of Ministers' decision to promote preferential agreements with Chile.

In a meeting held in Brussels on 28 November, the group of 12 nations reaffirmed the EU's objective to create an interregional zone with the Common Market of the South (Mercosur), and at the same time seek preferential agreements with Chile and Mexico that could eventually lead to the creation of a free trade zone.

Insulza said that Chile has always left open the possibility for negotiations with the EU, and added that the Chilean Foreign Ministry will "calmly" study the new proposals, which mark a change in the position of the member countries of the community.

The Chilean foreign minister recalled that the EU has so far given preference to the possibility of reaching agreements with blocs such as Mercosur, which is made up of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, and not with individual countries, but at the Corfu summit held in June 1994 there were talks about negotiating agreements with Mexico.

"Now Chile has also been included, which is quite stimulating," Insulza said. He ruled out the possibility that the change in the EU position is partly the result of a certainty that Chile's entry into NAFTA—which is made up of the United States, Canada, and Mexico—will be negotiated in 1995.

Central Bank Revalues Peso; Businessmen React

PY3011221194 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1652 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Santiago 30 Nov (EFE)—Chilean businessmen today criticized a decision by the Central Bank to revalue the Chilean peso by 10 percent against the U.S. dollar. Some of these businessmen asked the government to lower custom taxes to compensate for the drop in the dollar value.

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The autonomous Chilean Central Bank announced on 29 November an adjustment of the referential basket of currencies which is used to establish the official exchange rate of the U.S. dollar. The Central Bank reduced the value of the U.S. dollar in the basket and increased the value of the Japanese yen. The official exchange rate of the dollar thus dropped from 461 Chilean pesos to 418 pesos.

The Central Bank implemented this measure following a persistent decline of bank and free exchange rates which forced it to purchase large amounts of U.S. dollars to keep prices within the floating range (10 percent above or below the official exchange rate).

Finance Minister Eduardo Aninat explained that this amounted to a veritable Central Bank subsidy on the dollar. He acknowledged that the measure was "harsh" but said it was needed to normalize the market.

Central Bank President Roberto Zahler said bank and free exchange rates will be set by the market, adding that the Central Bank will continue to watch the exchange rate to prevent sudden fluctuations and will step in to either buy or sell dollars whenever necessary.

Zahler explained that the measure was prompted by excessive foreign reserves which currently total $11 billion, accumulated because the Central Bank had to repeatedly step in to maintain the value of the dollar, ensure a healthy economic balance, and further the opening of capital flow.

He said the measure will encourage foreign savings, increase investments and employment, and foster economic growth.

Businessmen—especially exporters—did not disguise their dissatisfaction with the measure; they believe it will significantly reduce their profits and make Chilean products uncompetitive abroad.

Several business organizations have asked the administration to either lower export custom tariffs—currently 11 percent—or reduce interest rates by way of compensation. Exporters Association Chairman Ronald Bown said the resolution was a "cold shower."

National Agricultural Association Chairman Ernesto Correa said he was "stunned." He added that members of his association, who are about to start harvesting, have lost $200 million.

Roberto Fantuzzi, the chairman of the Association of Exporters of Nontraditional Manufactured Products, stated that the measure was "another adjustment" to "really weaken" Chilean industry, which "will be unable to compete with imported goods," thus negatively effecting employment.

Labor Minister Jorge Arrate acknowledged that the revaluation of the peso could negatively effect employment in the short term within productive sectors, but expressed confidence that this trend will be overcome in the medium and long term.

Several experts have said the revaluation will benefit those who have debts in U.S. dollars and the people in general because the price of imported goods will go down. Producers of comparable goods and exporters will pay the bill, although they too will benefit from cheaper imported components.

Greater Access to Chinese, Taiwanese Markets Sought

PY3011231394 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 21 Nov 94 p B5

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Chilean delegation to the GATT is conducting intensive negotiations with China and Taiwan—countries which are seeking entry into the organization—to achieve a more expeditious entry of national products from the fishing and agricultural areas.

This report was released by Ernesto Tironi, Chilean ambassador to international organizations headquartered in Geneva, who stated that Chile wants these two Asian countries to reduce their high tariff rates and to eliminate some non-tariff barriers that thwart the free entry of national exports.

He said that Chile has conditioned its support of full GATT membership for China and Taiwan on these two countries granting important concessions relative to agricultural and fishing products.

Tironi said that Taiwan's imports of Chilean products total $407 million, while China's imports total $183.5 million, figures that are minimal if we take into account the potential of their markets.

Among the petitions submitted by Chile is one stating that those nations must declare Chile free of the fruit fly, which would allow a substantial increase of fruit shipments. In this area, he also requested the limitation of a number of non-tariff barriers that also affect the fishing sector.

Moreover, in the case of Taiwan, the national delegation achieved an important reduction, to only 6 percent, of the tariffs that country maintains for exports of industrial products. [passage omitted]

Colombia

Samper Travels to Mexico To Attend Zedillo Inauguration

PA3112020594 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Dec 94

[Report by Raul Gutierrez; from the "24 Hours Newscast"]

[FBIS Translated Text] President Ernesto Samper initiated his fifth trip abroad today. He went to Mexico to attend Ernesto Zedillo's inaugural ceremony this time. They will talk about the G-3 [Group of Three] and discuss drug trafficking issues. Before departing, the

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president received military honors at Armas Plaza. He and 14 other presidents will attend the inaugural ceremony. When he meets with the new Mexican president, Samper will talk about the G-3, the free trade agreement that includes Venezuela and goes into effect next January, the struggle against drugs, and the connection between the drug cartels in both countries:

[Begin Samper recording] We have been actively working to define the role of the G-3. The Colombian Congress has already passed the first approval of the treaty signed with Mexico and Venezuela. I also want to talk to President Zedillo during my visit to attend his inaugural ceremony about the struggle against drugs and other issues of common interest such as social ones. [end recording]

The president will return from Mexico on 2 December.

Pardo: Miami Summit Must Not Be 'Cubanized'

PA3011195994 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1542 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Santa Fe de Bogota, 30 Nov (EFE)—Foreign Relations Minister Rodrigo Pardo said today that "many countries" do not want the Summit of the Americas "to become Cubanized, for various reasons," the Colombian Radio Network, Caracol reports.

Minister Pardo added that if the 9 to 11 December Miami meeting "addresses an issue as controversial as Cuba," there will be no time to discuss other significant issues for the continent such as "the search for a new identity in this world."

Rodrigo Pardo is a member of the delegation leaving today, along with President Ernesto Samper, to attend the inauguration of new Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo on 1 December.

The Colombian official said that trade, strengthening democracy, and social development are also important issues. "That is why I believe that most of the countries attending the Miami Summit do not want it to become Cubanized," he assessed.

In his opinion, Miami is not the most appropriate venue for discussing the Cuban issue "because the greatest number of Cuban refugees, who are enemies of the current regime, live there, which implies that it will be very difficult to deal with this issue objectively due to the strong feelings surrounding it."

Pardo explained that previous meetings such as that held with the Rio Group revealed that "the countries do not have the same opinion on the issue. We reached a consensus on a declaration" which, on the one hand, asks for a shift toward democracy in Cuba and, on the other, requests the lifting of the U.S. embargo.

"This declaration was the result of many hours of discussion, and we thought that discussing it again in Miami would be useless," he maintained.

The Colombian foreign minister added that addressing the issue which precisely concerns the country not attending the summit and "making the issue the focus of attention for the presidential meeting in Miami would not be very logical."

Government Signs Military Accord With Venezuela

PA0112044294 Caracas Union Radio Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Nov 94

[From the "Union Radio News" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] Colombia and Venezuela have signed an agreement to combat the situation of insecurity along their common border. Colombian Defense Minister Fernando Botero Zea and his Venezuelan counterpart, General Rafael Montero Revette, have signed this military agreement in Santa Fe de Bogota.

The signing of this agreement will allow the two countries to jointly combat guerrillas, drug trafficking, and other crimes committed along the border area.

Senate Approves Law Recognizing Money Laundering as Crime

PA3011160994 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Canal A Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Nov 94

[From the "Seven O'Clock Newscast"; speakers identified by caption]

[FBIS Translated Text] Kudos to the Senate First Commission for recognizing that money laundering is indeed a crime.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Do you know how much money is laundered in Colombia?

[Prosecutor General Alfonso Valdivieso] I do not know the exact figure, but it is very, very large and amounts to millions and millions of dollars. [end recording]

This activity will be punished in Colombia, which is the first country to make money laundering a crime. According to the anticorruption law approved by the Senate First Commission, the move will penalize not only common citizens but also bankers who contribute to the crime. They could be sentenced to up to 13 years in prison.

[Begin Justice Minister Nestor Humberto Martinez recording] Any attempt to launder money acquired through criminal action constitutes an extension of that crime. [end recording]

While the Senate is taking measures against corruption, we do not know what the Chamber of Representatives will do with the so-called narco-bill, which would decriminalize illegal enrichment. If that bill is defeated and the criminalization of money laundering approved, President Ernesto Samper will be able to take arguments advocating the fight against drugs to the Summit of the Americas in the United States.

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Attorney General Calls For Suspension of Coca Fumigation

PA0112023194 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Dec 94

[Report by Mario Aranguren; from the "24 Hours Newscast"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Attorney General Orlando Vasquez Velasquez has just called for the suspension of the use of glyphosate to fumigate coca crops in the country:

[Begin Vasquez recording] The attorney general believes the air fumigation of illegal crops must be suspended until the stipulated legal guidelines are complied with, [applause] as is based on Article 1, Numeral 6, of law No. 99 of 1993, which deals with the principle of preventive measures. [applause] [end recording]

Report Notes Allocations for 1995 Military Budget

PA0112035194 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Nov 94

[From the "National Newscast"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The ghost of a possible foreign conflict, particularly with Venezuela, no longer looms over the Colombian Armed Forces, as can be seen in the radical changes in the institution's 1995 budget. The bulk of the allocations will be used to reinforce domestic security and the antiguerrilla struggle.

This change is a radical one in military strategy. The Samper administration has assigned 1.36 trillion pesos to the Armed Forces in the 1995 budget. Of that sum, 33 percent will be invested in maintaining internal security and order, while only 5 percent has been earmarked for a possible border conflict with Venezuela, an indication the priority is providing the military and police forces with the necessary funds to fight drug trafficking, guerrillas, and common crime.

Other areas such as weapons maintenance and acquiring ammunition have been assigned 29 percent, welfare and security 20 percent, intelligence and communications 12 percent, and modernization 1 percent of the budget. As we can see, most investments will be used to handle the country's internal conflict.

Presently, Colombia has four corvettes, 35 Kafir and Mirage planes, and four submarines to face a possible conflict with Venezuela. The policy of the Samper administration is that instead of acquiring a Kafir aircraft, which costs approximately $15 million, three helicopters to fight guerrillas can be bought with those funds.

Peru

Fujimori Wants Proposition 187 Discussed at Miami Summit

PY3011213494 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1847 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Lima, 30 Nov (EFE)—Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori has stated that the controversial U.S. Proposition 187 refusing medical and social assistance to illegal immigrants "should be one of the main issues discussed at the Summit of the Americas" to be held in December in Miami, Florida.

Speaking in the Andean town of Huancavelica, hours before departing for Mexico where he will attend the presidential inauguration ceremony, Fujimori stated that he will propose discussing Proposition 187 at the Miami summit. This proposition will affect about 10,000 Peruvians residing illegally in Los Angeles, California.

Fujimori stated: "I hope there is consensus among Latin American heads of state in this regard because it affects all Latin American illegal immigrants."

He added that in view of Proposition 187, it is necessary to defend the human rights of thousands of illegal immigrants residing in the United States.

During the meeting that he will hold in Mexico with new Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo, Fujimori will raise the issue of Proposition 187 with the objective of "achieving a Latin American consensus" on the issue.

At the Summit of the Americas, Peru will raise other issues, such as free trade, drug trafficking, fighting poverty and corruption, technology, and environmental problems.

A Peruvian Foreign Ministry spokesperson has informed EFE that drug enforcement is a priority issue for Peru, which has the support of Colombia and Bolivia.

At the Miami summit, the three Andean countries will demand that the fight against drugs be equally shared by drug-producing and drug-consuming countries.

During a visit he paid to Peru in November, Bolivian Vice President Victor Hugo Cardenas said that Bolivia, Peru and Colombia will submit a joint proposal at the summit stressing that drug enforcement is a shared responsibility by all the countries involved.

They will also seek to coordinate antinarcotics legislation.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry has reported that another priority issue to be discussed at the summit will be the commercial integration of the Americas, which it is hoped, will be achieved between 2001 and 2015.

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In a statement to EFE, Peruvian Foreign Minister Efrain Goldenberg noted the importance of achieving a "consensus" on the main issues to be discussed at the summit.

The summit, to be held in Miami from 9 to 11 December, will basically discuss the following: economic development, democracy and social development.

Technology, promotion of investments, human development, governability, and the consolidation of democracy are other issues that Peru wishes to discuss during the summit.

Editorial Evaluates Importance of Miami Summit

PY0112023294 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 21 Nov 94 p A2

[Editorial: "Integration and Democracy, Issues of the Summit of the Americas"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The upcoming Summit of the Americas to be held next month at the initiative of U.S. President Bill Clinton is a very important event for the American continent.

It is important not only because of the issues included on the agenda—integration, drug trafficking, and democracy—but also because of the people invited to the meeting: the presidents of 34 countries of the continent (including Haiti, but excluding Cuba) to attend a meeting being held again after 28 years to discuss the future of inter-American relations, and to help in the development process of the Americas and the Caribbean.

The call for the summit, which was initially scheduled for 9-11 December, was made by President Clinton last March, although in December 1993 U.S. officials already announced the summit after the U.S. Congress ratified the NAFTA. This is why, according to international experts, the summit's attention will concentrate in part on the improvement of free trade and continental economic integration.

It could well be said that since 1990, when President Bush announced the Americas Initiative, Latin America has been able to consolidate some foundations for achieving integration. The nations of the continent are now showing some signs of positive growth; they have been able to reduce in some way the burden of the foreign debt on their economies, and have strengthened foreign investments.

Regarding free trade, they made important achievements such as the materialization of the Uruguay Round of the GATT and the NAFTA among Mexico, the United States, and Canada.

There are, nevertheless, still many aspects to be discussed before talking about a real continental integration.

The most important would be the review of the agreements of the latest GATT meeting which studied the possibility of increasing trade and creating profits for the poor and rich countries through the implementation of complementary measures such as the elimination of a series of tariffs and protectionist barriers on some products. The next step would be to study the achievements made in intra- regional trade through the NAFTA, whose future could be jeopardized by the new majority in the U.S. Congress, and the situation created by the controversial Proposition 187 that restricts health and education benefits for illegal aliens. Another issue that is still pending for discussion is the extension of the NAFTA to other nations of the continent. This discussion was cut off by the recent U.S. elections because it is up to the U.S. Congress to approve any integration initiative.

Regarding drug trafficking, it is expected that the summit will ratify several agreements such as the one signed at the Rio summit in September 1994. This is a joint policy that should not only place a priority on repression but also development and control over money laundering coming from drug trafficking, etc.

But the summit should also concentrate on other basic points such as the real reaffirmation of democracy, a concept that apparently could be subject to circumstantial and capricious interpretations.

There is only one representative democracy as the term is understood in all the free countries of the world, and this is based on a doctrine that advocates the free participation of people in governments, people who are able to elect their leaders without pressure, with rights and duties that are guaranteed by laws they themselves have approved.

In this regard, although the nations of the continent reject any type of totalitarianism that violates those rights and duties, it is necessary to strengthen the concept of democracy to prevent the emergence of new events that could jeopardize the freedom and will of the people.

Therefore, international opinion expects that the Miami Summit will reaffirm the permanent values of democratic principles which in some cases could reportedly be distorted based on political and economic pretexts.

Minister Views Andean Group Common External Tariff

PY0112024494 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1716 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Lima 30 Nov (EFE)—Liliana Canale, Peruvian minister of industry, tourism, integration and international trade negotiations, stated on 30 November that the recent approval of the Andean Group's common external tariff [AEC—Arancel Externo Comun] reveals the disagreements among the group's member countries.

Minister Canale left for Caracas to attend a meeting of the Andean Development Corporation (CAF). Before

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leaving she said that the AEC institutionalizes the disagreements among the Andean nations concerning a significant number of trade items.

She recalled that there are a great many exceptions to the AEC: Ecuador has 400, Colombia and Venezuela have 230 each. These three countries still have until 15 December 1994 to decide what other items they want to exclude from the AEC.

Canale explained that Ecuador is entitled to 990 exceptions and only two levels of custom tariffs: 5 percent and 10 percent. Meanwhile, the other countries must have four different levels of custom tariffs: 5, 10, 15, and 20 percent. She commented that this AEC "is not so common after all."

Minister Canale explained that Peru's position toward the Andean Group is clearly defined: It is merely an observer as far as the AEC is concerned. "We do not apply it, nor do we make use of the free-trade zone."

The Lima economic newspaper GESTION published, in its 30 November issue, the reactions of various Peruvian businessmen to the approval of the AEC by the other Andean countries.

The businessmen pointed out that Peru should implement a policy of staggered customs tariffs instead of the current system, whereby 95 percent of the goods pay 15 percent.

Higuchi-Frepol Alliance Established; Civic Pact Fails

PY0112104794 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1733 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Lima, 30 Nov (EFE)—The Peruvian election atmosphere was once again shaken today in view of the failure of a non-aggression pact among presidential candidates and the announcement that in order to run in the congressional elections, Susana Higuchi, President Alberto Fujimori's wife, has achieved an alliance with retired military and police personnel.

The National Election Board (JNE) spokesman confirmed the establishment of the new political coalition by stating that it was made official on 28 November and that it will have a candidate to the legislature in the 1995 general elections.

Although Susana Higuchi has preferred to remain silent, a spokesman from the movement she leads, Harmony 21st Century, has confirmed that Harmony 21st Century and the Police-Military Front [Frepol] have achieved an alliance. The spokesperson added that Higuchi will lead the list of legislative candidates. [passage omitted]

It seems that the former first lady has decided to establish this alliance because she has been unable to gather the necessary signatures to register her party.

The coalition has asserted that for the time being, Higuchi will run because Frepol is registered in the JNE.

The JNE has the last word on Susana Higuchi's candidacy because there is a law in force prohibiting relatives of the incumbent president from running for elective office.

Moreover, the so-called San Marcos Civic Pact, which has been intensely promoted in the past few weeks, failed when only six of the 15 presidential candidates decided to sign it on 29 November.

The private organization Transparency, which drafted and promoted the pact, had announced that it would be signed by 10 candidates, but only eight attended the signing ceremony and ultimately two refused to sign it at the last minute.

If that was not enough, during the ceremony one of those who refused to sign the civic pact, Edmundo Inga, of the Peru's Alternative Movement, made charges against another presidential candidate present at the ceremony, Alejandro Toledo, of the Code [Democratic Coordinating Movement]-Viable Nation. [passage omitted]

Congressman Victor Joy Way, the Change 90-New Majority spokesman, said that President Fujimori did not sign the pact because it "casts a shadow of doubt on the cleanliness of the election process and grants a private organization (Transparency) attributions awarded to the JNE."

Joy Way also questioned the objectivity of Transparency by noting that this organization is made up of people "who are members of the opposition," but he did not give any names. [passage omitted]

'Honor Pact' for 'Clean' Elections Signed

PY3011154794 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0130 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Only six of the 15 political organizations have signed the nine-point Honor Pact [pacto de honor] on the behavior to be observed by the candidates during the 1995 elections campaign. The pact was signed at San Marcos University in the Hall of Degrees.

Important political figures attended the ceremony, which was sponsored by the so-called Transparencia Civilian Association.

Only six of the 15 organizations aspiring to reach the presidency have signed the Honor Pact, which commits the candidates to participating in a clean campaign without violence and with respect for the privacy of the candidates' personal lives.

Present at the ceremony at the San Marcos University Hall of Degrees were personalities representing the various political blocs, who after listening to the nine points they promised to respect, signed the document.

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The organizations that signed the pact are: the Union for Peru Movement; the Popular Christian Party; the Democratic Coordinating Movement-Viable Nation [Code-Pais Posible]; the Obras Civic Movement; the National Reconciliation Front; and the Peace and Development Movement. The candidates expressed their satisfaction over this agreement. [passage omitted]

Uruguay

President Lists Politics, Trade as Miami Summit Issues

PA3011152594 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 0430 GMT 30 Nov 94

[Interview with President Luis Alberto Lacalle by Jacobo Zabludovsky via satellite from Montevideo, Uruguay; from the "24 Hours" newscast—live]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Zabludovsky] Uruguayan President Luis Alberto Lacalle is in Montevideo. Mr. President, thank you for this interview.

[Lacalle] Thank you. Your hospitality allows me to express my opinion, so it is I who must be thankful.

[Zabludovsky] Mr. President, the hemispheric summit will take place next week in Miami. Will you present a special proposal or position?

[Lacalle] As we speak, a meeting is being held in Washington to determine the agenda. You know that it is important to decide in advance what issues will be discussed at these kinds of meetings and to see that there are general as well as specific discussions on the issues.

I hope the agenda will take my opinion and that of the many other Latin American presidents into account. I would say we are interested in discussing three issues: One is political, since this is a meeting of heads of state; another is on economics and trade, which these days are ever present companions to political issues; and the third is a somewhat general issue we could call hemispheric cooperation.

Those are the three big issues. Each could have subdivisions, of course, but that is how I would list the issues.

[Zabludovsky] Mr. President, the day after tomorrow we will have a new president in Mexico: Mr. Ernesto Zedillo. Have you ever had any personal contact with him?

[Lacalle] Yes, but it was before all the events that led to his presidential candidacy. I hope to speak to him in Miami to give continuity to the great relationship and friendship we have had with President Salinas.

[Zabludovsky] Prosperity is the new term for nationalism. That phrase describes a modern way of viewing sovereignty, I think, Mr. President.

[Lacalle] I think that is right, not just because I coined the phrase but because it explains that nationalism has ceased to be an abstract concept and has become a way of looking at our future and that of our children and the possibilities for living better and making progress with a sense of excellence, which is a fine way of living. So I repeat it: Prosperity is the new term for nationalism.

[Zabludovsky] What will you do as a common citizen as of 1 March?

[Lacalle] I will continue in this profession which I embraced so long ago that I do not care to recall exactly how many years. I participated in an election for the first time in 1958. Since then I have dedicated my life to this profession. I have dedicated my life and my family's life to this profession. I have dedicated everything that I can and everything I am to public life.

On 2 March I will resume my profession with great pleasure. I will again mingle with my fellow National Party members, who have always been at my side. In society there is and there must be a place for those who do not have government posts but who have educated opinions. I would like to describe myself as a great architect of educated opinion, an architect of educated opinion. I take the great out so I don't become vain. I want to forge educated opinions on causes I believe in.

[Zabludovsky] Mr. President, do you want to add anything?

[Lacalle] Only that I will take time to visit your people and to go to Guadalajara, whose people I love deeply.

[Zabludovsky] Thank you for this interview, Mr. President

[Lacalle] Thank you.

Preliminary Vote Count Ends; Colorado Lead Lengthens

PY3011191394 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0318 GMT 30 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Montevideo, 29 Nov (EFE)—With the conclusion today of the preliminary vote count for the 27 November elections in Uruguay, the opposition Colorado Party of President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti has increased its lead over the ruling National (Blanco) Party to 23,635 votes.

The Colorados had a lead of 22,055 votes after 98 percent of the votes had been counted. The counting was suspended after some problems with the reception commission records were reported.

The leftist coalition Broad Front remains in third place with 27,837 fewer votes than the Colorado Party and 4,200 fewer votes than the Blanco Party, thus confirming the establishment of a "three-party system" in the Uruguayan political system.

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The Interior Ministry has reported that the votes have been counted in the last 105 electoral offices that were missing in Montevideo and Canelones, the two most populated districts. There are 7,192 electoral offices over the entire country.

There are 66,178 "observed votes" (3 percent) that will be opened after the electoral officials check the identity of the voters who cast these "observed votes" outside the ballot stations where they had been registered. According to earlier reports, the final results are as follows:

Colorado Party: 631,025 votes (31.40 percent)

National Party: 607,388 votes (30.20 percent)

Broad Front: 603,188 votes (30.02 percent)

New Sector: 101,286 votes (5.04 percent)

The Interior Ministry has announced that with this report it has completed its informative work in the national elections.

Electoral officials will immediately begin the final count. It is estimated that the final count, in which all the votes will be counted, will be completed before the end of the year.

Broad Front's Vazquez Concedes

PY3011154294 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2022 GMT 29 Nov 94

[Report by unidentified reporter]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Montevideo, 29 Nov (TELAM-SNI)—Tabare Vazquez, presidential candidate for the leftist coalition Broad Front, today acknowledged the victory of Julio Maria Sanguinetti in the general elections that were held in Uruguay on 27 November.

Vazquez was the only presidential candidate who had not visited Sanguinetti at home or telephoned him to congratulate him for Sunday's [27 November] victory, but today he sent a letter to the president-elect in which he acknowledges the victory of the Colorado Party.

In his letter the former socialist mayor of Montevideo says that he shares "the true proudness of belonging to a people who have expressed themselves freely," and that he wants to address him "in view of the responsibility that has emerged from that vote."

Vazquez expressed his willingness to cooperate with the new government, indicating that "as of now you can count on our patriotic vocation and democratic commitment, both of which are irreversible, in building the Uruguay that all of us want and merit."

Vazquez' letter was made known hours after Sanguinetti gave his first news conference as president-elect, and in which he said that the result of the elections, which divided the country's political map into three parts, "commits the political system as a whole, which will have to demonstrate its imagination and capability for understanding in order to make things function."

Sanguinetti stressed that he will seek "all steps that lead to the necessary understanding so that governability will work."

Vazquez' decision to send a letter and not personally greet the president-elect contrasts with the gestures of the presidential candidates for the National Party, who on 29 November visited Sanguinetti at home to offer their support and promise before the television cameras that they would cooperate with the administration that will take over on 1 March 1995. [passage omitted]

President-Elect Sanguinetti Interviewed

PY3011235594 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 29 Nov 94 pp 26, 27

[Interview with President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti by Araceli Viceconte in Montevideo; date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] Montevideo, 28 Nov—During an interview with CLARIN, Uruguayan President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti attempted to lower the strong protectionist profile that he showed during his campaign, but the Mercosur [Common Market of the South] became a decisive issue and he announced that there would be negotiations.

Sanguinetti harshly criticized the negotiations on this agreement that links Uruguay with Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay.

Sanguinetti pointedly lashed out at President Luis Alberto Lacalle for not having negotiated the Mercosur, but merely accepted it. When it came to charting the course, however, Sanguinetti was careful and occasionally ambiguous on his future steps.

Sanguinetti said: "Uruguay will comply with and honor all agreements." He immediately cautioned, however, that it is necessary "to find timetables, exemptions, and safeguards because our country needs time, as there are segments that require time to achieve the competitive status required for a regional market."

[Viceconte] Many people assume that a protectionist policy will now be implemented in Uruguay.

[Sanguinetti] Those who are saying this are mistaken. [Sanguinetti ends]

In Sanguinetti's opinion, however, it is necessary to combine what has already been negotiated with his ideas.

Asked about the timetables and exemptions that his administration would demand within the Mercosur, Sanguinetti responded: "You want details and I cannot supply them to you now."

[Viceconte] Do you believe your stance will cause concern in the region?

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[Sanguinetti] Not at all. Also Lacalle initially opposed the Mercosur. He initially said it was better to join the rich and not the poor, and then he accepted the treaty. He did not negotiate it when he saw that Brazil and Argentina had reached an agreement.

[Viceconte] Will you talk with the presidents of Brazil and Argentina to achieve more advantages for the small countries?

[Sanguinetti] We will discuss all issues. But I cannot supply any details. The fewer the details the better, as these are delicate issues. Afterward, we will see how we can negotiate to reconcile our Mercosur association duties with the hopes harbored by each country, the smallest country in this case. This represents a vital and key issue for us, as it involves 50 percent of our trade (unlike the case of Brazil and Argentina). [Sanguinetti ends]

The integration issue will not be the only controversial issue for the Sanguinetti administration, which will be inaugurated in March. He will govern a country split in thirds, with strong growth among leftists.

[Viceconte] How do you assess the notable growth of the left in these elections?

[Sanguinetti] It is not surprising because the Broad Front already made a very strong showing during the last election. This has been demonstrated by experience. If you bear in mind that the left had mostly been supported by young people, growth was to be expected.

[Viceconte] Given the multiple ticket law, you are not the most voted individual candidate, but rather Tabare Vazquez is the most voted candidate. Would you form a coalition government that would include all the political forces?

[Sanguinetti] We will have talks with all of them to achieve agreements. We cannot yet establish the level and extent of these talks.

[Viceconte] Your image is closer to Fernando Henrique Cardoso's than to Carlos Menem's. Are your relations with these two presidents different?

[Sanguinetti] Images are established by those watching. I have excellent relations with Menem and with Fernando Henrique. They are friends. It is not a matter of images.

Businessmen Optimistic About Sanguinetti

PY0112005994 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1858 GMT 29 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Montevideo, 29 Nov (TELAM-SNI)—Uruguayn businessmen received with calm and a moderate optimism the victory of Julio Maria Sanguinetti, the Colorado Party's presidential candidate, who will become head of state for the second time on 1 March 1995.

Despite the fact that Sanguinetti defines himself as a social democrat and for the past few years has harshly criticized the neoliberal stance of Luis Alberto Lacalle, Uruguay's current president, the Uruguayan business organizations do not expect "brusque and profound changes in the economic policy."

In addition, businessmen believe that the implementation of the Common Market of the South (Mercosur) on 1 January 1995 will act as a moderating influence that will take away some of the new administration's capability for action, but they are hoping for the implementation of policies that will favor exports.

During the first news conference that he gave as president-elect on 28 November, Sanguinetti said that "there will be no surprises in the economic sector," and he completely rejected the idea that "his government is going to implement a huge devaluation."

Jacinto Muxi, the president of the Industries Chamber of Uruguay (CIU), told TELAM-SNI today that the results of Sunday's elections, which gave the three main political parties equal support, will require that "the leaders do everything possible to achieve the necessary political agreements."

Muxi added that "he fully supports" one of Sanguinetti's election proposals that "contemplates the country's growth through exports."

He also highlighted the fact that with regard to the Mercosur, the president-elect "maintained a permanent position in the defense of national production."

Carlos Langwagen, president of the Exporters Union of Uruguay UEU), agreed with the CIU president, and indicated that Sanguinetti's victory "can presuppose support for the productive sectors and an improvement in exports."

Langwagen added "that a series of external factors, added to the fact that the elections were won by the Colorado Party, which traditionally supports the productive sectors, opens up a favorable panorama.

Gerardo Garcia Pintos, the president of the Uruguayan Rural Association, said that he "fully shares Sanguinetti's vision of Uruguay as an exporting country."

The leader of the organization that groups cattlemen and farmers also expressed his "great optimism" regarding the next administration's economic policy, "which will support exports."

Garcia Pintos stated that during the past few years, the agricultural sector "has lost competitiveness due to the exchange rate and due to the important dollar inflation that Uruguay is suffering."

Alberto Bension, executive director of the Association of Banks of Uruguay, said that the victory of the Colorado Party gave "a note of calmness to the financial system, because the current rules of the games will continue."

Bension believes that "it is too early to make any conclusions regarding the new policy," but he said that he "is confident that there will be no radical modifications to the current policy."

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